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ROYALIST GREEKS SEEK RECOGNITION FOR THEIR RULER

As Allies Still Hold Aloof It Is Believed America Will Be Canvassed to Grant Recognition to King Constantine

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece — Great Britain, France and Italy have refused to recognize Constantine as King of Greece, and have repeatedly and solemnly declared that they purpose not to change their minds.

The Royalist governments of Greece have done everything in their power to beguile and to intimidate, to tempt and to tire out the Allies in order to induce them or to force them to accord recognition to King Constantine. To Italy were sacrificed Northern Epirus and the Islands of the Aegean. France has been now abused by the Royalist press, and by King Constantine himself, and now tempted by offers of valuable concessions, and the organization of the Greek Army by French officers.

Abject servility, coquettish blandishments, and dizzy euphemisms have been written in the Greek Royalist press and uttered by King Constantine's ministers for Great Britain. Not that alone: Demetrios Gounaris offered to evacuate Greek Smyrna, won by great Greek sacrifices, in exchange for the recognition of his King.

But in spite of millions of drachmas squandered, in spite of tens of thousands of Greek lives lost during the first premature attack upon Eski-Shehr, in order to distract Greek attention from the diplomatic débâcle at London last March; in spite of the appalling losses made in the mad advance beyond Eski-Shehr, in order to spite the Allies and intimidate them to accord recognition to King Constantine, King Constantine remains unrecognized by the Allies.

Arguments Refuted

This persistent refusal of the Allies to recognize King Constantine has offered an opportunity to certain Royalist agencies in the United States. Profiting by the despair of royalism in Greece, these American Royalist agents have pledged themselves to obtain recognition for King Constantine from President Harding. How would they do it? Here is the plan: Every Greek in America—sympathizing with King Constantine—will telegraph to the President imploring and insisting that "America enter into diplomatic relations" with the Royalist Government of Greece.

These telegrams will, it is believed, be counted as so many votes. And President Harding and his aides will be so tempted by the votes of the Royalist Greeks that they will recognize King Constantine. And then? Well, then King Constantine will strut arrogantly in Athens, in front of the allied embassies, will stick his tongue in his royal cheek and will declare to the Greeks:

"See you, my beloved subjects! America, that wonderfully democratic nation, has recognized me. The Allies hate me because they claim that during the great war I betrayed Serbia; I antagonized the allied purposes in the Near East; I had French sailors massacred in the streets of Athens; I refused to help democracy in her struggle against Prussianism. But America has recognized me, and has thus refuted the arguments of those who contend that I did anything wrong. I stand for the American ideals."

And now let us see what are the arguments of the Constantinist agents in favor of the recognition of King Constantine.

1. America has recognized every government except that of Russia, Mexico and Greece. King Constantine was brought back by the vote of the majority of the Greeks of the kingdom of Greece. Therefore, America should respect the will of the majority.

Greek Election Methods

To this it may be replied: If the will of the majority of any popele were sufficient to force us to recognize a ruler of a régime, then we should recognize the Bolshevist régime of Russia, former Emperor Charles as the ruler of the Hungarians, Kemal Pasha as the ruler of Turkey, and we should even go so far as to suggest that if the majority of the Germans wanted their Kaiser back, we should feel charmed to recognize him.

2. Greece entered the war against the Germans; America gave a loan to Greece; Greece is still fighting; King Constantine was brought back by 98 per cent of the votes of the Greek Kingdom; why should foreign powers dictate to Greece who shall be her King?

These are in brief the other arguments of the Royalists.

The reply is that Greece entered the war against Germany against the will of King Constahtine, and only after he had been exiled to Switzerland. America gave the loan to the Venizelist Greece, which was heart and soul with the Allies. Greece is fighting now without the Allies, and on account of King Constantine because his return has isolated Greece, has driven France to aid the Turks, and has made war endless in Asia Minor.

The 98 per cent vote in favor of King Constantine is very well understood in the light of the testimony of officials of the British and American embassies at Athens. According to these officials, the Royalist Government not only allowed, but even encouraged the Royalist voters who registered in one district to cast their votes in a number of districts, thus multiplying artificially the number of votes by three and more. Moreover, the voting for the return of King Constantine was done in the following strange manner:

There was only one candidate—King Constantine. Anybody who cast a vote, cast it for his return. There were no negative polls. And the Royalist police saw to it that even anti-Constantinists went to the polls. And as there was no way of casting a vote against King Constantine, even the Venizelists were forced to vote for the detested return of King Constantine.

Britain Still Refuses

The Royalists resent the interference of foreigners in the internal affairs of Greece. It is a quixotic objection. The Allies have not interfered with the bringing back of King Constantine. But it is the privilege of the Allies to refuse to sanction that folly. And as the Royalists feel that others have no right to dictate to the Greeks, so also the Royalist Greeks should not have the temerity of dictating policies to the Allies or America.

Finally, Great Britain, of whom the Royalists speak and write as of a friend and ally, has deliberately and persistently refused to recognize King Constantine. Can it be said that the military and trade interests of Great Britain are smaller than American interests in the Near East? If American trade requires the recognition of King Constantine, the British trade requires it infinitely more.

Why has Britain refused recognition to King Constantine? Because King Constantine has been, is, and will be, the enemy of the Allies; because he betrayed the cause of humanity and his own country; because he has violated the Greek Constitution repeatedly; because he has plunged Greece into grave dangers, which have impoverished the country, have drained its resources in men and in moneys, and have made trade conditions impossible.

Moreover, in Great Britain there is an intelligent public opinion. This public opinion is well informed about the struggle now going on between liberalism and monarchism in Greece, the diplomatic débâcles of the Royalist régime, the unprecedented internal maladministration, the failure to bring about peace—which was the platform upon which they grabbed 55 per cent of the votes of Greece—have tipped the balance in favor of democracy in Greece. The army has turned for Mr. Venizelos; the majority of the Greeks in the kingdom are today for Mr. Venizelos. And the 4,000,000 Greeks who are outside the kingdom have always been against King Constantine.

These facts are known to Britain. Morally, then, the British Government would commit an unpardonable sin to boost the failing fortunes of King Constantine on the eve of the ascendancy of the liberal forces in Greece. The trade of Great Britain depends upon that portion of the Greeks who live at Smyrna, Saloniki, Constantinople, Piræus—centers which are Venizelist. Moreover, Greek trade is and will remain dormant so long as King Constantine remains in Greece.

Great Britain, in spite of the fact that she considers Greece as a valuable asset to her Empire in the Near East, has not been persuaded to incur the opprobrium of giving recognition to a ruler who betrayed the Allies and his own country in the supreme hour.

Will America take the odious initiative of recognizing King Constantine? Will it be to the credit of America to be written in history that it has pronounced the actions of King Constantine right?

Unfortunately, one or two United States senators, who despise King Constantine with all their might, have been misled to believe that the recognition of King Constantine might save Greece. King Constantine has ruined Greece. How can his recognition by America save her?

There is only one way in which true lovers of Greece can help her: to stand firm for the recognition of the Hellenic rights in Smyrna, Northern Epirus, and the Dodecanese, and to refuse to recognize King Constantine.

PARTIES IN GERMANY SEEK COMPROMISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—Germany's new political crisis, provoked by the differences of opinion between the Coalition parties regarding the new taxation plan to be imposed to enable Germany's budget to balance and a scheme for making the reparations payment to be presented to the entente at the moment of telegraphing, has not yet been solved. The Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, in a statement made this morning to the "Tageblatt's" parliamentary correspondent, said the situation was grave but not hopeless. He indicated clearly, however, that unless a compromise was reached he would resign.

Difficulty has arisen through the Social Democrat Party's demand for a floating compulsory loan. It seems that the non-Socialist parties agree with the project, but think that it would be preferable to postpone carrying it into effect until a later date. Tonight's newspapers advocate a speedy compromise in view of the delicate international situation.

JAPANESE POLICY OUTLINED IN DIET

Financial Surplus Resulting From Reduction of Armaments Is to Be Expended on Primary Schools and on Waterways

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Japanese Diet has resumed the session which was formally opened in December and then adjourned until January 21. The resumption was the occasion for speeches by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister to both houses on important subjects such as foreign policy, which is expected to be the subject of many hostile resolutions on the part of the opposition in the House of Representatives.

The Diet will sit daily until the end of March, but the bulk of the work will be done in committee. A good deal of this work will be concerned with economic matters, as indicated by the Premier's speech. "As a result of the reduction of armaments to be agreed on at Washington," he said, "it is expected there will be a certain surplus in the finances of the state, and it is incumbent upon us to consider carefully in advance as to the means of disposing of such a surplus.

"The government contemplates employing it in such a manner as to increase the amount of subsidy to be given to primary school funds, and toward the expense for the improvement of waterways. As a principal member of the League of Nations, as well as of the Washington Conference, the influence of our country is even increasingly apparent with the result of a corresponding increase in the weight of our responsibility.

"It is expected that with the reduction of armaments as a fruit of the Washington Conference, nations of the world will devote their energies to the development of trade and industry, as well as to promotion of general culture. In such a momentous period this country having regards to her position in the world, should further improve the means of traffic and communications, and develop trade and industry with a view to holding her own in the economic competition of the world and contributing to the progress of civilization."

Count Uchida, the Foreign Minister, ranged over the whole field of Japanese interests abroad in a review of the situation. Referring to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Count Uchida said it had been a powerful instrument for promoting and strengthening the relations between Great Britain and Japan for the last 20 years, and had rendered incalculable service to the maintenance and consolidation of the general peace in the Far East. They could hardly see its termination without recalling the invaluable service it had rendered.

But the new treaty was a sign of progress of the times and a manifestation of the spirit of international friendship and good will on an enlarged scale. It was a matter of profound gratification to the Japanese Government that, by virtue of the treaty, general peace in the Pacific Ocean would be assured conjointly by four powers.

The Count deplored the internal strife in China, but expressed gratification that the powers concerned in the discussions at Washington appeared to be taking due cognizance of the Japanese position and interests in the Far East and to be endeavoring to avoid interference with accomplished facts.

Summarizing the Japanese foreign policy, Count Uchida said that the powers at Washington had not been slow to recognize the spirit of justice and fairness exhibited by Japan, with the result that the clouds of misapprehension and suspicion, which were reported at one time to be hanging over the horizon of Europe and America about the intentions of Japan, had apparently been dispelled and the relations of the country with foreign powers had in consequence grown in intimacy and friendship.

The institution of the League of Nations, reduction of armaments, signature of the four-power treaty, and the adoption of fundamental ideas concerning China constituted the expression of the sincere wishes of humanity for the establishment of lasting peace throughout the world. They must not be taken as transitory makeshifts of the governments concerned.

Surely this appeared to be the age in which, by ignoring dictates of exclusiveness and selfishness, every nation was exerting the utmost effort toward a full realization of the spirit of international cooperation and the cause of interdependence and commonwealth of humanity. Such a tendency was in full accord with the permanent interests of Japan, and they had not a shadow of doubt that there was no other path which would lead to the ever-increasing prosperity of the country.

FRANCE PERMITS PASSAGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — The French Government has decided to authorize the children of former Emperor Charles, who are now in Switzerland, to pass through Paris on their way to Madeira. Former Empress Zita was not permitted to travel by the Paris route and to spend days in shopping in the French capital as she is said to have wished to do, and there has been much discussion in the French papers as to whether she was not badly treated by the authorities. She has not lacked sympathetic advocates, who declare that she is Francophile and who find it undignified to refuse her the opportunity of visiting Paris. Raymond Poincaré denies that there was any prohibition of her passage. In any case, the children of the fallen Austrian monarch may now come through the French capital.

FRANCE CONCERNED OVER BELGIAN PACT

French Friendship With Belgium, It Is Thought, May Suffer by Reason of Proposed Anglo-Belgian Military Agreement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — The project of an Anglo-Belgian pact naturally deeply interests France, who is at the same time endeavoring to revive the Anglo-French pact, which was practically rejected at Cannes, and is concerned about the possibility of the Anglo-Belgian pact destroying the Franco-Belgian military convention. This latter point gives rise to much comment in certain circles.

The allegation is that England brings Belgium into her orbit and out of the French orbit, and anything that tends to dissolve the close Franco-Belgian relations is viewed with great suspicion. One of the reasons of Aristide Briand's downfall was precisely the alarm felt in France at the Belgian anger when Belgium priority was touched. France holds tightly to Belgian friendship.

It is declared today in a semi-official manner that there is no question of modifying the Franco-Belgian military accord which has nothing, it is said, in common with the Franco-British or the Anglo-Belgian pacts. These matters are being kept absolutely distinct. Moreover the Anglo-Belgian pact is not drawn up in a definite text. Nor is there any question in these negotiations of the Belgian Congo.

On the other hand the criticism, which is launched against the British understanding with Belgium concerning her defense, is as follows. Negotiations between London and Brussels are practically completed, and the Belgian Cabinet is represented to be suggesting to the Quai d'Orsay a revision, which practically means an annulment of the convention with Paris.

The military dispositions in the Franco-Belgian accord are kept secret for reasons which are not diplomatic in the proper sense, but merely military. It was held last year that it would be folly to state publicly the dispositions that might be taken by the headquarters staff in certain eventualties.

Now in the Lloyd George document it is laid down that England will come to the help of Belgium in case of a direct and unprovoked attack against Belgium territory, but it is argued that this cannot apply to any quarrel in which Belgium might find herself involved as a result of an interpretation of the Versailles Treaty, or in consequence of measures dictated by her allies.

Were the Belgian and French armies united under a French marshal for the purpose of enforcing the treaty, it is doubtful, under this pact, what would be the attitude of England. Moreover, in the second article, it is laid down that Belgium must not conclude any other arrangement incompatible with the present pact. This is held, especially by the Socialists, to mean that England is endeavoring to restore in Belgium a régime of neutrality.

Other countries make their appearance on the diplomatic scene, such as Holland, who benefits by Belgian neutrality and is protected by it against any Belgian designs on the Scheldt. The inference that is drawn is that, according to the British view, the Franco-Belgian military accord cannot stand.

Both sides of the criticisms are set out, as well as the French denial that the deduction is justified. Neither at Brussels nor at Paris do the authorities believe that there can be any connection between the British guarantee to Belgium and the Franco-Belgian accord. The situation is, however, interesting and deserves close attention in view of possible developments.

ZAGHLULISTS ISSUE BOYCOTT MANIFESTO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAIRO, Egypt (Tuesday) — Eight prominent Zaghlulists on Monday forwarded a manifesto to the native press calling for a thorough boycott of English people and goods. Victory is absolutely certain, says the manifesto, if the people will cease to have anything to do with the English in any direction whatever, and native politicians are warned not to form a ministry while the present English policy toward Egypt continues.

Prompt measures have been taken by the authorities to deal with the new move. Immediately after the manifesto appeared in print, warrants were issued for the arrest of the eight signatories, and four of them have already been taken into custody. The leading native journal which published the manifesto has also been suspended for an indefinite period.

DRYS WIN VICTORY IN STATE SENATE

Protest Against Appointment of Prosecutor Unfavorable to Enforcement in New Jersey Brings About His Rejection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Prohibition in the United States now having been in effect about two years, the press opposed to rigid enforcement of the law is filled with insinuations and direct statements as to the alleged failure of the act.

Those seeking to discredit the law have seized upon the speech of Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibition commissioner, here on Monday, as an indication that the drys are in apprehensive mood as to the status of enforcement. Casual reading of the conception of those opposed to enforcement of what Mr. Haynes said would tend to indicate that the drys are near defeat.

But the full implication of what Mr. Haynes said, according to drys here yesterday, was that prohibition could be enforced to the hilt even in New York City if the moral element of the community were as alert to have it enforced as others were to have it broken down.

Prosecutor Opposed

The drys realize, as Mr. Haynes hints, that the wets were never so active, and yet the force of the moral element to limit the activities of the nullificationists is always available, if those who have the opportunity to mobilize that force prove worthy of the opportunity.

A case in point, according to the drys, is the rejection by the New Jersey Senate of the appointment of James R. Nugent as prosecutor for Essex County. The appointment was made by Gov. Edward I. Edwards, whose promise that he would make New Jersey as wet as the Atlantic Ocean is still unfilled. Mr. Nugent is also known as a sympathizer with non-enforcement, and the drys asked themselves what might happen to prohibition enforcement in Essex County if the public prosecutor were opposed to that law.

The appointment, therefore, was the signal for vigorous opposition from churches and other organizations. The liquor interests came to what they hoped would be a rescue, defending the appointment, and Mr. Nugent himself wrote to friends that if elected he would enforce the law impartially. The drys continued to insist he could not do this in the face of his personal conviction against the law.

Protest Is Successful

When the matter came up in the Senate the storm of protest had grown to such proportions that the Republicans made the matter a party measure. Even some Republicans who had been pledged to support Mr. Nugent, it is said, at a late moment succeeded in extricating themselves from his following. And Mr. Nugent failed of confirmation by a vote of 3 to 17.

This is regarded by the drys as proof that all that is needed to withstand nullification tactics is for the moral element to arouse itself to action.

Before returning to Washington, Mr. Haynes conferred with enforcement officials here; promising them all the help they needed in removing from New York City the stigma of being the stronghold of the nullificationists. Mr. Haynes gave out figures showing that liquor imports into the country and withdrawals from customs warehouses greatly increased during 1921, but that production and consumption within the country showed a marked falling off.

NATIONS ACCEPT JAPANESE PLEDGE TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM SIBERIA AS SOON AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SAFETY

Although the Good Faith of Tokyo Is Taken at Its Face Value, the United States Is Put on Record as Being Opposed to Any Interference in Russia's Political Sovereignty or in the Impairment of Her Territory

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"Together with the signature of the Four-Power Treaty and the adoption of fundamental principles concerning China, these features of our time constitute an expression of the sincere wishes of humanity for the establishment of lasting peace throughout the world."—Count Uchida, Japanese Foreign Minister.

"The Conference, I think, has been as highly successful as we could expect, especially as regards the naval limitation phase and the quadruple treaty, which will bring peace for all time to the whole world."—Prince Tokugawa.

"For the first time in the history of the world, you have had nations coming there with divers interests, and they have shown moderation and self-sacrifice and statesmanship of the highest quality; as a result we have got, by unanimous consent, all these great agreements which will shortly, I trust, not only be published to the world, but ratified by our respective legislatures."—Lord Lee of Fareham.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions yesterday accepted the pledge made by Japan in the statement presented by Baron Shidehara to respect the integrity of Russia and to withdraw her troops from Siberia as soon as was consistent with safety to her nationals and their property.

At the same time that the good faith of Japan was taken at its face value by the delegates of the powers represented, the United States, through the head of her delegation, Mr. Hughes, went on record fully in regard to her attitude, which has not changed since inquiries were first made concerning Japan's intentions.

The United States in 1918 clearly announced the purpose of sending troops into Siberia to aid the Tzecho-Slovaks to give any help in steadying attempts at self-government which the Russians might desire. Military intervention was disclaimed. The United States withdrew her troops in 1920, but kept a close watch on events in eastern Siberia.

"It must be frankly avowed that the correspondence has not always disclosed an identity of views between the two governments," Mr. Hughes said yesterday. The American Government has always held that it was the duty of Japan to withdraw her troops within a reasonable time. Even in reprisal for a massacre of Japanese it is regretted that Japan should consider it necessary to keep troops in Russian territory until adjustment could be made with a future government.

Other Nations Agree

Mr. Sarraut, in giving the adhesion of France to the resolution assented to by the representatives of the other powers, declared that the French Government would hear with gratification the pledge of Japan to withdraw her troops as speedily as possible and her determination not to interfere in the domestic affairs of Russia. France hoped that when Russia again had a normal and regular government she would find unimpaired the patrimony kept for her by the honesty and loyalty of her allies. The concurrence of France was followed by that of Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal.

At the meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, Mr. Hughes made the following statement:

The American delegation has heard the statement by Baron Shidehara and has taken note of the assurances given on behalf of the Japanese Government with respect to withdrawal of Japanese troops from the Maritime Province of Siberia and from the Province of Saghalin. The American delegation also noted the assurance of the Japanese by her authorized spokesmen that it is her fixed and settled policy to respect the territorial integrity of Russia, and to observe the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of that country, as well as the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in every part of the Russian possessions.

These assurances are taken to mean that Japan does not seek, through her military operation in Siberia, to impair the rights of the Russian people in any respect or to obtain any unfair commercial advantages, or to absorb for her own use the Siberian fisheries, or to set up an exclusive exploitation, either of the resources of the Saghalin or of the Maritime Province.

As Baron Shidehara pointed out, the military expedition of Japan to Siberia was originally undertaken in common accord and in cooperation with the United States. It will be recalled that public assurances were given at the outset by both governments of a firm intention to respect the territorial integrity of Russia and to abstain from all interference in Russian internal politics. In view of the reference by Baron Shidehara to the participation of the American Government in the expedition of 1918, I should like to place upon our records for transmission to the Conference the purposes which were then clearly stated by both governments.

American Policies Disclosed

The American Government set forth its aims and policies publicly in July, 1918. The purposes of the expedition were said to be, first, to help the Tzecho-Slovaks consolidate their forces; second, to steady any efforts at self-government or self-defense in which the Russians themselves might be willing to accept assistance; and, third, to guard the military stores at Vladivostok.

The American Government opposed the idea of a military intervention, but regarded military action as admissible at the time solely for the purpose of helping the Tzecho-Slovaks consolidate their forces and get into successful cooperation with their Slavic kinsmen, and to steady any efforts at self-government or self-defense in which the Russians themselves might be willing to accept assistance. It was stated that the American Government proposed to ask all associated in this course of action to unite in assuring the people of Russia in the most public and solemn manner that none of the governments uniting in action either in Siberia or in northern Russia contemplated any interference of any kind with the political sovereignty of Russia, any intervention in her internal affairs, or any impairment of her territorial integrity either now or thereafter, but that each of the associated powers had the single object of affording such aid as should be acceptable and only such aid as should be acceptable to the Russian people in their endeavor to regain control of their own affairs, their own territory and their own destiny.

What I have just stated is found in the public statement of the American Government at that time.

Position of Japanese

The Japanese Government, with the same purpose, set forth its position in a statement published by the Japanese Government on August 2, 1918, in which it was said:

"The Japanese Government, being anxious to fall in with the desires of the American Government, and also to act in harmony with the Allies in this expedition, have decided to proceed at once to dispatch suitable forces for the proposed mission. A certain number of these troops will be sent forthwith to Vladivostok. In adopting this course, the Japanese Government remain unshaken in their constant desire to promote relations of enduring friendship with Russia and the Russian people, and reaffirm their avowed policy of respecting the territorial integrity of Russia and of abstaining from all interference in her internal politics. They further declare that upon the realization of the projects above indicated they will immediately withdraw all Japanese troops from Russian territory and will leave wholly unimpaired the sovereignty of Russia in all its phases, whether political or military."

The United States of America withdrew its troops from Siberia in the spring of 1920, because it considered that the original purposes of the expedition had either been accomplished or would no longer be subserved by continued military activity in Siberia. The American Government then ceased to be a party to the expedition, but

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So We Find Lincoln

it remained a close observer of events in eastern Siberia and has had an extended diplomatic correspondence upon this subject with the government of Japan.

Differences in Views

It must be frankly avowed that this correspondence has not always disclosed an identity of views between the two governments. The United States has not been unmindful of the direct exposure of Japan to Bolshevism in Siberia and the special problems which the conditions existing there have created for the Japanese Government, but it has been strongly disposed to the belief that the public assurances given by the two governments at the inception of the joint expedition nevertheless required the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops from all Russian territory, if not immediately after the departure of the Tzecho-Slovak troops, then within a reasonable time.

As to the occupation of Saghalin in reprisal for the massacre of the Japanese at Nikolaievsk, the United States was not unimpressed by the serious character of that catastrophe; but having in mind the conditions accepted by both governments at the outset of the joint expedition, of which the Nikolaievsk massacre must be considered an incident, it has regretted that Japan should deem necessary the occupation of Russian territory as a means of assuring a suitable adjustment with a future Russian Government.

The general position of the American Government was set forth in a communication to Japan of May 31, 1921.

In that communication appears the following statement:

"The Government of the United States would be untrue to the spirit of cooperation which led it, in the summer of 1918, upon an understanding with the Government of Japan, to dispatch troops to Siberia, if it neglected to point out that, in its view, continued occupation of the strategic centers in eastern Siberia, involving the indefinite possession of the port of Vladivostok, the stationing of troops at Habarovsk, Nikolaievsk, Decastries, Mago, Sophiesk and other important points, the seizure of the Russian portion of Saghalin and the establishment of a civil administration, which inevitably lends itself to misconception and antagonism, tends rather to increase than allay the unrest and disorder in that region.

"The military occupation," I am still reading from the note May 31, 1921, "the military occupation in reprisal for the Nikolaievsk affair is not fundamentally a question of the validity of procedure under the recognized rules of international law."

The note goes on to say that "the issue presented is that of the scrupulous fulfillment of the assurances given to the Russian people, which were a matter of frank exchanges and of apparently complete understanding between the Government of the United States and Japan. These assurances were intended by the Government of the United States to convey to the people of Russia a promise on the part of the two governments not to use the joint expedition, or any incidents which might arise out of it, as an occasion to occupy territory, even temporarily, or to assume any military or administrative control over the people of Siberia."

Noninterference Desired

Further, in the same note, the American Government stated its position as follows:

"In view of its conviction that the course followed by the Government of Japan brings into question the very definite understanding concluded at the time troops were sent to Siberia, the Government of the United States must in candor explain its position and say to the Japanese Government that the Government of the United States can neither now nor hereafter recognize as valid any claims or titles arising out of the present occupation and control, and that it cannot acquiesce in any action taken by the Government of Japan which might impair existing treaty rights or the political or territorial integrity of Russia.

"The Government of Japan will appreciate that, in expressing its views, the Government of the United States has no desire to impute to the Government of Japan motives or purposes other than those which have heretofore been so frankly avowed. The purpose of this government is to inform the Japanese Government of its own conviction that, in the present time of disorder in Russia, it is more than ever the duty of those who look forward to the tranquillization of the Russian people, and a restoration of normal conditions among them, to avoid all action which might keep alive their antagonism and distrust toward outside political agencies.

Japanese Assurances Given

"Now, especially, it is incumbent upon the friends of Russia to hold aloof from the domestic contentions of the Russian people, to be scrupulous to avoid inflicting what might appear to them a vicarious penalty for sporadic acts of lawlessness, and above all to abstain from even the temporary and conditional impairment by any foreign power of the territorial status which, for them as for other peoples, is a matter of deep and sensitive national feeling transcending perhaps even the issues at stake among themselves."

To that American note the Japanese Government replied in July, 1921, setting forth in substance what Baron Shidehara has now stated to this committee, pointing out the conditions under which Japan had taken the action to which reference was made, and giving the assurances, which have here been reiterated, with respect to its intention and policy.

While the discussion of these matters has been attended with the friendliest feeling it has naturally been the constant and earnest hope of the American Government, and of Japan as well, I am sure, that this occasion for divergence of views between the two governments might be removed with the least possible delay.

Gratification Expressed

"It has been with a feeling of special gratification, therefore, that the American delegation has listened to the assurances given by their Japanese colleague, and it is with the greatest friendliness that they reiterate the hope that Japan will find it possible to carry out within the near future her expressed intention of terminating finally the Siberian expedition and of restoring Saghalin to the Russian people.

My suggestion would be, if it is not desired otherwise by the delegates, that the statement made on behalf of the Japanese Government by Baron Shidehara, and the one that I have made setting forth the position of the American Government, which is as stated in its communication of May 31, 1921, which I have read, should be communicated to the Conference for the purpose of being spread upon its records.

The following resolution was proposed by the chairman:

"Resolved, That the statements by the Japanese and American delegations in respect to the presence of foreign troops in Siberia be reported to the Conference at its next plenary session to be spread upon its records.

Japanese Are Attacked

Delegates of Far East Republic Say Siberian Pledge Is a Mask

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —In answer to the Japanese declaration of intention in Siberia which was put before the Washington Conference by Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador on Monday, the delegation of the Far Eastern Republic issued a statement here last night charging that the declaration of Japan is intended to mask the real intent of the Tokyo Government in the Russian Far East.

"The Japanese declaration does not change the actual situation the least bit," the statement said, "nor does it change the Japanese policy in the Russian Far East. The Japanese aggression is continuing until this day and the policy of the Japanese to enslave the people of the Russian Far East is continuing."

The claim put forward by Baron Shidehara that the Japanese troops had never interfered in the domestic affairs of the occupied territory is vigorously contested in the statement issued by the Far Eastern delegation. All the excuses put forward for continuing Japanese troops in Siberia could be shown to be a mere blind by documentary evidence if the representatives of the Far Eastern Republic had been permitted to bring their case before the Conference, it was stated.

Case of Korea Cited

The statement said in part:

"The statement of the Japanese delegation made to the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament regarding the Siberian question is one of the many declarations by which the Japanese Government has been successfully diverting the attention of the outside world from its real aims.

"Prior to the annexation of Korea, Japan made similar declarations based on high-sounding principles. This, however, did not prevent the Japanese from annexing Korea. After the presentation of the famous 21 demands to China in 1915, which made China a vassal of Japan, the Japanese were assuring the American Government through Secretary Bryan that 'Japan had no intention of interfering with either the political independence or territorial integrity of China, and that nothing proposed would discriminate against other powers having treaties with China or interfere with the open door policy to which all the leading nations are committed.' This declaration did not prevent the Japanese from carrying out their schemes in China.

"In a similar degree the numerous declarations addressed to the Russian people have not prevented Japan from accomplishing her ends there. In spite of their declarations about their respect for the sovereignty of the Russian people, they constantly committed violence against the Russian people in the Far East. In all their declarations they stated that they would respect the integrity of the Russian territory, but at the same time Russian territory was seized and the Japanese grabbed any property they could lay their hands on.

Interference Alleged

"In all their declarations they solemnly stated that it was not their object to interfere in Russia's internal affairs but interference has never ceased from the day the Japanese troops entered the territory of the Russian Far East.

"In all their declarations the Japanese declared their 'neutrality' but at the same time the Japanese armed various bandits who were fighting against the democratic Russian in the Far East. The bandit, Semenoff, whom the Japanese in their declaration call their friend, was armed and financed by the Japanese and for three years was committing horrible atrocities against the peaceful population of the Russian Far East.

"The Japanese state they have no selfish interests, but at the same time they have been trying to obtain exclusive rights and privileges which would exclude other foreigners from participating in the development of the Russian Far East.

"The Japanese are trying to hide behind America in the part of their statement regarding the general policy in the Russian Far East. The Japanese not only did not aid the Tzecho-Slovak troops in evacuating, but blocked it in every possible manner. This fact is established in the resolution of the Inter-Allied Railroad Committee, which was adopted after the report of the American representative on that committee, Mr. C. H. Smith, who was appointed by the committee to investigate the actions of the Japanese and their friend Semenoff on the Zabaikal railroad which was guarded by them. The Japanese not only did not aid in uniting the country but deliberately tried to keep it in a chaotic condition. The Japanese tried to disorganize all Russian government in the Far East, from the reactionary Kolchak Government to the democratic Zemtvo Government and the government of the Far Eastern Republic.

Land Called Peaceful

"The Japanese state that 'nothing is further from the thought of the Japanese Government than to take advantage of the present helpless condition of Russia for prosecuting selfish designs,' but that is exactly what they are doing.

"It is not true that Japanese subjects, after the evacuation by the Japanese Army of the districts of the Amur and Zabaikal, had to flee in order to save their lives. The Japanese command itself ordered its few subject to withdraw in order to build its policy on this fact. There was no disorder anywhere and the only fighting that took place after the evacuation of the Japanese troops was the driving out of the bandit gangs, whom the Japanese tried to make the 'Russian Government' by the local population.

"After these bands were driven out peace and order were established in these provinces and this prevails in the entire territory of the Far Eastern Republic where there areno Japanese troops and only in those parts of the Far Eastern Republic where Japanese troops are present is there any chaos, robberies, murder and an absolute standstill of trade and industry.

"There are living on the territory of the Far Eastern Republic tens of thousands of Chinese citizens and citizens of many other foreign countries, and no one has to run away from the territory of the Far Eastern Republic and no government complains about the danger to the safety of citizens."

GOVERNMENT DAM AT BOULDER CAÑON MAY AVERT FLOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California—Practically unanimous approval of the Boulder Cañon dam project for the development of the water and power resources of the Colorado River was voiced by delegates from interested states, cities, districts and organizations, at a conference just held here by Secretary of the Interior, A. B. Fall to hear all indorsements and protests concerning the plan presented by A. P. Davis, director of the United States Reclamation Service.

The plan set forth by Director Davis included a recommendation that the United States Government construct, own and control a dam at Boulder Cañon, Arizona, to further develop the water and power resources of the Colorado River; that the federal government retain control of all water and power rights resulting from such procedure, and that the cost of construction be collected from funds made available by equitable distribution of power by the government.

Rigid opposition to private ownership of the proposed enterprise was expressed by many delegates who successively indorsed Director Davis' plan through the nine hours of the conference.

Six states, Nevada, California, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico and Colorado, each of which would be greatly benefited by the construction and operation by the government of Boulder Cañon dam, were represented at the hearing and there were delegations present from the Imperial Valley, Los Angeles and Riverside.

Colorado was the only state to sound a note of dissent at the conference. Its representatives declared they didn't care how the dam was built or how it was controlled, as long as they were guaranteed sufficient water and power rights for their State. The representative of the Southern California Edison Company presented a plan, which was submitted to the United States Power Commission some time ago, whereby that company offered to construct and maintain the dam at Boulder Cañon, but reserved the rights to the power derived therefrom.

It was brought out at the conference that Imperial Valley is in great need of protection from the yearly Colorado River floods, which in the last few seasons have caused extensive damage both to land and crops. The construction of the proposed dam, it was declared, would eliminate any further trouble of that kind.

Secretary Fall told the conference at its close that he would make use of the information obtained at the hearing in his report on the Boulder Cañon project, which he will present to Congress soon for final action.

BILL TO LEGALIZE ALL SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey — A local option Sunday amusement bill has been offered in the New Jersey Legislature by Senator Simpson, of Hudson County. The bill contemplates a referendum in municipalities on Sunday baseball, moving picture shows and Sunday sports. The bill would legalize such amusements on Sundays between 1 o'clock in the afternoon and midnight.

SENATE SEEKS INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Senate without a record vote yesterday adopted the resolution, submitted Monday by Senator George W. Norris, (R.), of Nebraska, asking Attorney-General Daugherty whether the Department of Justice contemplates separate action against the International Harvester Company to bring about dissolution of what the resolution alleged to be a trust.

ONLY TAXES WILL PAY FOR BONUS

Interest on Foreign Debts Called by Secretary Mellon Too Uncertain for Financial Basis —Treasury Deficit Likely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —President Harding is face to face with one of the most difficult domestic issues that has confronted the Administration during his term of office, namely the course he is to advise with regard to the outlay of government funds to provide for a soldier bonus.

The issue between the soldier bonus advocates at the capitol, who have been bringing pressure on the Republican leaders and on the President himself, was seriously joined last night when Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, made public a letter addressed on Tuesday to Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, strongly recommending that Congress do not launch into expenditures outside these now in sight in the annual budget.

The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury was made public simultaneously with the calling of Republican leaders to the White House preparatory to the meeting of the House majority caucus tomorrow for framing a soldier bonus policy. The advocates of the bonus legislation in the House of Representatives are watching the 1922 elections and their insistence has reached the point where President Harding has indicated that he will not oppose the bonus legislation provided the bill carries the necessary taxation to meet the expenditure.

New Taxation Necessary

On the other hand, in his letter to Chairman Fordney, Secretary Mellon, while declaring that it will be only through additional taxation of wide incidence that a bonus can be provided, intimates his strong disapproval of new taxation.

"The taxes already in force," he said, "are too onerous for the country's good and are having an unfortunate effect on business and industry. The field of taxation has already been so thoroughly covered, owing to the extraordinary revenue needs growing out of the war, that it is exceedingly difficult to discover new taxes that could be properly levied to yield as much as $850,000,000 within two years."

The minimum estimate of expenditure on the basis of last session's bill for a soldier bonus is $850,000,000, with the probability that the total cost for the two years will go much higher. This will be in addition to the $450,000,000 a year now provided for in the budget for the care of the disabled veterans of the war.

Foreign Debts Uncertain

In particular did Secretary Mellon frown on the proposal to apply the interest or the principal of the United States loans to foreign countries to the payment of a bonus.

"It is impossible," he declared, "in the present state of international finance and in advance of funding arrangements, to estimate what may be collected on them in the near future by way of principal or interest."

Besides the uncertainty of this debt at the moment, the Secretary of the Treasury declared that the first application of either principal or interest on the foreign debt should be to the retirement of the Liberty Loans coming due within the next 18 months, inasmuch as $10,000,000,000 of these bonds were in the first instance issued to provide for advances to foreign governments.

President Harding is in complete accord with his Secretary of the Treasury in opposing the system of passing the buck advocated by those friends of the soldiers who want to apply the foreign debt to the payment of "adjusted compensation." This plan, Secretary Mellon makes clear in his letter, "would still leave the burden on the shoulders of the American taxpayer."

Treasury Deficit Likely

After a full statement of the condition of the Treasury, Secretary Mellon takes up the bonus question. "The figures show that there will be no available surplus," he says, "but more probably a deficit, and that with the enormous refunding operations which the Treasury has to conduct it would be dangerous in the extreme to attempt to finance the expenditures involved in the bonus through new borrowings. The position of the Treasury remains unchanged, but if there is to be a soldiers' bonus, it is clear that it must be provided for through taxation and through taxation in addition to the taxes imposed by existing law.

"On the most conservative estimates the cost of a soldiers' bonus in the first two years would probably be not less than $850,000,000. This would necessitate additional tax levies to a corresponding amount during the same period. The taxes already in force are too onerous for the country's good and are having an unfortunate effect on business and industry. The field of taxation, moreover, has already been so thoroughly covered, owing to the extraordinary revenue needs growing out of the war, that it is exceedingly difficult to discover new taxes that could properly be levied to yield as much as $850,000,000 within two years. In the circumstances, should Congress determine to adopt the policy of paying a soldiers' bonus, it would become necessary to impose general taxes on broad classes of articles or transactions in order to pay it. For such taxes, in their nature of wide application, much might be said of substitutes for existing taxes, but the Treasury would hesitate to recommend them as additional taxes, except to meet some extraordinary purpose."

"Whatever additional taxes might be levied, provision for them would have to be made in the same bill with the bonus. The budget system is now firmly established, and the budget already submitted has pointed out the relation between receipts and expenditures for this year and next year. If the Congress decides to authorize large expenditures outside of the budget, it is fundamental that it should make simultaneous provisions for the additional taxes necessary to meet them.

"It is also well to keep in mind that no indirect means of financing the bonus could make it any less an expense that will have to be borne in the long run by the taxpayer. Thus it would be futile, as well as unwise, to attempt to provide for the bonus through the use of the principal or interest of the foreign obligations held by the United States or through the sale of any such obligations to the public.

"For the most part, the foreign obligations are still in the form of demand obligations and it is impossible in the present state of international finance, and in advance of funding arrangements, to estimate what may be collected on them in the near future by way of principal or interest. The obligations are not in shape, moreover, to sell to the public and to offer them to investors with the guaranty of this government would seriously interfere with our own refunding operations, upset the security markets, and in the long run prove more expensive to this government than would the sale of its own direct obligations.

Liberty Bonds Due

"At the same time, it would enormously complicate the international situation and certainly embarrass the funding negotiations. Even if enough could be realized on the foreign debt in time to pay the bonus, it would accomplish nothing to set it aside for that purpose. As the law now stands, and in justice to the millions of Liberty bond holders, the government is bound to apply any principal payments by foreign governments, as well as any proceeds of sale, to the retirement of outstanding Liberty bonds, about $10,000,000,000 of which were issued in the first instance to provide for the advances to foreign governments.

"Interest collected on the foreign obligations should likewise go to provide for the interest on Liberty bonds, and it has been the Treasury's plan in the funding to adjust the dates and amounts of the interest payments as nearly as may be to the interest payments on our own bonds. In any event, it is clear that if the proceeds of the foreign obligations should be applied to different purposes, the Government of the United States to that extent would have to provide for payment of the principal and interest of the Liberty bonds from other sources, which means that the people would have to pay taxes for this purpose that otherwise would be unnecessary.

"The plan to use the foreign obligations to pay a soldier bonus, therefore, would still leave the burden on the shoulders of the American taxpayer."

TRADE ARBITRATION CLAUSE ADVOCATED IN FUTURE TREATIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Provisions for the enforcement of arbitration clauses in commercial contracts should be included in any treaties to be negotiated in connection with the proposed Genoa economic conference, according to a statement made by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, through Charles L. Bernheimer, chairman of the arbitration committee. Mr. Bernheimer estimates that $1,000,000,000 in business is lost every year through cancellation of contracts, and that 10 per cent of this loss falls on New York merchants. The merchants of the world have suffered from this for centuries, and today are crying out for remedial measures.

The burden is carried by the parties aggrieved, merely because litigation, instead of enforceable arbitration, is the only alternative available. In 1920, when the wave of cancellation reached its height, more than $3,000,000,000 worth of American merchandise was in a state of disputed ownership, according to Mr. Bernheimer's estimate.

"Restore confidence, and the buying, selling and productive capacity of the world is restored. The foreigner is unable to pay cash but is eager to do business on credit. The shortest, most effective way to cure the universal business troubles is by making the commercial contract in foreign trading safe to the buyer, seller and banker. This result is obtainable only when arbitration is made legally binding."

BROAD COMMERCIAL POLICY IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK New York—Proposals of measures to be considered in connection with the negotiation of the commercial treaty between the United States and Germany, including consultation with organizations and individual business men on the many intricate questions, is contained in a letter of the Merchants Association, through S. C. Mead, Secretary, to Herbert S. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, just made public.

The letter urges the organization of a permanent body to formulate the national commercial policy of the United States, under the leadership of the Department of Commerce, with especial reference to the mass of commercial material now assembled and collected by the government through not less than 15 to 18 departments or bureaux, a large part of which now goes to waste.

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN PARIS

Meeting Postponed Owing to Breakup of Cannes Conference Will Take Up Near East Problems Early in February

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The meeting of French, British and Italian foreign ministers, which was unavoidably postponed owing to the breakup of the Cannes conference, has now been fixed for either February 1 or 2 in Paris. But for the fall of Aristide Briand's Cabinet, the conference of foreign ministers would have followed immediately on that of the Supreme Council. The delay has in no way lessened the important bearing this meeting will have on Eastern and European matters. One outstanding subject that will be dealt with is the Turkish question in all its many aspects.

The first aim of the ministers will be to find a common ground on which an agreement may be reached whereby the Greco-Turkish conflict may be terminated. The Franco-Kemalist Treaty and also the Sèvres Treaty are to come up for earnest discussion, for it has become clear to the ministers of allied European powers that a settlement of the Turkish question, both as regards its relation to Asia Minor and other varying aspects in the East, is of vital importance to the peace of Europe.

The wide divergences of opinion between French and British statesmen on questions relating to Turkey are well known, and it is thought it will therefore be necessary for a complete review of the situation to take place before any disclosures are made public. Although Raymond Poincaré has in the recent past severely denounced the Franco-Kemalist Treaty, there has been a noticeable absence of a repetition of such denunciations since he became Prime Minister of France.

Political Kite Flying

While there is no desire in British official circles that France should denounce her treaty with Mustapha Kemal Pasha, at the same time the feeling is strongly held that certain passages should be subjected to modifications and the general trend of the document be modified to be more in keeping with allied interests. On this matter the views of Italy and Britain heartily coincide.

Great Britain has in no way concealed her sentiments in regard to the return of King Constantine to the throne of Greece at the expense of the Greek patriot, Eleutherios Venizelos, but that cannot be taken as an index of her willingness to see Greece sacrificed to Turkish ambitions.

Some idea of the extent of these ambitions is indicated in a political kite which is being flown from Constantinople to the effect that, while the British Government is considering the Rodosto-Midia line as a possible European frontier for Turkey, the French would favor the Enos-Midia line. This notwithstanding the statement made by Lord Curzon last summer that, while quite willing to spare Turkish susceptibilities by creating a neutral zone of ample area to insure the Turkish capital remaining without the range of Greek guns, he could not consider the restoration of Eastern Thrace.

Any such actions, he made it clear, would in effect deprive the Hellenic Kingdom of a province already incorporated as an integral part of that country, and also endanger the freedom of the straits. Furthermore it is pointed out that in any arrangement, such as indicated in the proposed frontier for Turkey, both Rumania and Serbia would undoubtedly have something to say, since it might well upset the present equilibrium of Balkan States.

Turks Look to France

This political feeler has not occasioned any great surprise in British official circles. It has been known ever since the revision of the Sèvres Treaty was first mooted that the Kemalist Turks were relying upon French support of their aspiration to establish a Turkish frontier in Europe. The treaty with France, though viewed in the light of a victory for Turkish diplomacy, is only considered by the Angora Government to be a stepping stone to greater things.

It has to be remembered that the Turks are fighters by tradition and religion, and relying as they do on the continued support of France, to say nothing of Russia, the long overdue settlement of Turkey in Asia Minor will require all the tact and ability that foreign ministers can bring to bear at the forthcoming Paris conference.

That Greece will be called upon to make some substantial sacrifices in Asia Minor seems to be a foregone conclusion, but when the allied governments disclose their plans with regard to the final settlement, it is expected that moral suasion will be sufficient to compel their acceptance.

With absolute unity of purpose among the three allied powers, it may be possible to convince even the Kemalist Turks that their interests lie in accepting the terms offered. At present the armies facing each other are rendered immobile owing to the weather. But it seems certain that the coming of spring will see the reopening of hostilities unless the endeavors of ministers in Paris meet with a considerable measure of success.

BOARD TO FURTHER HOME BUILDING BY GIVING OUT LOANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PIERRE, South Dakota—An act of the last South Dakota Legislature, creating a state home-building department, for the purpose of expending money on real estate security to encourage the building of homes, is expected to go into effect early this year.

The home-building law calls for the organization of a department to be known as the home-building board within the already established rural credit department and the appointment by the Governor of a home-building commissioner, who will be in direct charge of the work. This board is authorized to issue bonds payable by the State in any sum not to exceed $500,000 for the biennial period.

Money derived from these bonds exceeding 1½ per cent sales is to be loaned at a rate not more than that which the bonds draw, to residents of South Dakota. Applicants for such loans must be the heads of families and the owner in fee simple of an unincumbered city or town lot, upon which the home is to be built. The amount loaned to any one borrower is restricted to $4000, and no loan shall be made which shall exceed 80 per cent of the total cost of the building. The borrower must possess in cash the other 20 per cent of the construction cost and must turn this amount over to the city or town treasurer within five days after his application has been given final approval. This 20 per cent is to be placed in the municipal home building fund.

The law requires that each loan shall be secured by a first mortgage on the real estate upon which the home is constructed. The loans are payable on the amortization plan in 144 equal monthly installments. The mortgagor must agree to pay all taxes and assessments against the property and must keep the building safely insured for the benefit of the State in a sum equal to the total amount due under the mortgage at all times.

Applications for loans under this law must be filed first with the city auditor or town clerk in the municipality in which the property offered as security is located.

DIRECT PRIMARIES FAVORED IN REPORT

ALBANY, New York—The minority Whitley Committee report issued yesterday recommends that the direct primary must be restored and dissents from the recommendation of the majority that official nomination conventions be continued.

The minority describes the new law restoring conventions as a reverse, but not a defeat for the direct primary, and adds that any party that dares not trust its voters with the final decision as to nominations will not long survive.

The minority also urges publication of campaign expenses and contributions prior to election.

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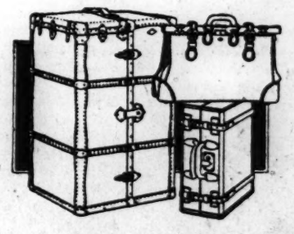

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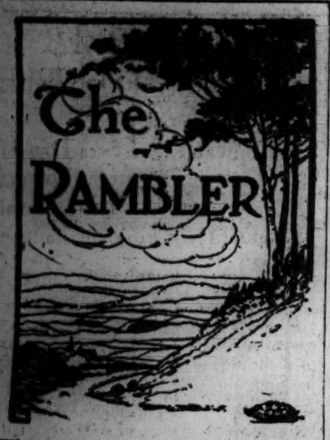

The Reform of the Higher Drama

The painstaking admiref of the cinematograph must have asked himself, if not others, why certain things are allowed upon the screen. Among these, one has excited my liveliest wonder and surprise, namely that gentlemen who wear dinner-jackets in the movies so much delight in braid, some even going to the gorgeous extent of satin cuffs. In making this small criticism, I refer now to the English-speaking part of the profession, for I would not for the world criticize the Franch actors, but content myself with saying that though France is the home of the drama, she is not the home of tailors. Why, I ask again, do so many American actors wear braid upon their dinner jackets? An ingenious friend has said that perhaps this is done to conceal the havoc of wear and tear, but this will stand no examination, because it is a well-known fact that actors for the screen have incomes so large that one can speak of them only in quiet, respectful tones. All movie actors have seventy-five or a hundred suits of clothes, constantly renewed, instantly ironed, beautifully fresh. Of course, it goes without saying that a hero in a northwest drama does not wear braid-trimmed dinner jackets, because the script does not call for that sort of thing, unless he happen to be Lord Edgar Montague Biddenden Wormsley, who in the last reel pines in his London club for the dear old days in Siwaskatoon, where everybody had a history and no soap. Ah, those were the days, when the huskies sang to the Dog Star and Sergeant Angus McMusselborough positively refused to eat or change his uniform in his eleven months' pursuit of Le Choux Noir, the well-known Cree outlaw. But he got him at last; else what had become of the screen?

Those northwest plays are splendid, whether a carping journalist make fun of little things or not. The scenery is always good, for nature furnishes it, the sense of space and strength invigorates; I would back any picture of those Royal Northwest Mounted Police, with their Stetsons and lanyarded revolvers, of prospectors and coureurs de bois and trappers and traders, of snows and big pines and snapping moonlight nights, of the thousand silent witchcries of the great, brave north, against all the flabby South Sea crowds in the world, jellybagging about with palms and chaplets of flowers and steaming sunrises. The South Seas are in vogue just at present and I do not wish to spoil their full-blown, somewhat iridescent charms. No one loses his temper with a hot bath; palms are doubtless beauteous, a few million tons of warm sand appeal to some, more than do drifted snow, untouched save where a rabbit has nipped it with scuttling feet or falling pine needles have lightly engraved it. But where it is a choice between Sergeant McMusselborough and his revolver and a collection of South Seadom's best, I draw straws for the sergeant, without any intention of personal comparison.

Touching the same northwest, I should say that the west has not always fared well at the hands of the movie stage manager. Not long since, I saw a film having to do with the early days of the west, when Colonel Fremont was doing his best work. Now, there was shown a certain army post of that period, with soldiers in the shell jacket, round cap and pipe-clayed belts of those days. So far, so good; there were "injuns" (I thought them rather out of condition) and the hero wore a buckskin hunting shirt and the villainess had bandeaux and a crinoline and earrings and she sneered dreadfully. This was not bad, you know, but a colonel commanded the post, where one saw him first in his office and here the catastrophe began—I speak now in a highly figurative and rhetorical sense—for the gallant post commander was carefully attired in the coat, hat and sword of the Civil War! And when one of the ladies of the troupe visited him on very important business that appealed to him as an officer and a gentleman, he did not take off his '61-'65 hat, though his manner was of a sternness that made me instinctively put my forefingers on the seams of my trouser legs and expand my chest. He was the strangest-mannered colonel that ever I saw. Sometimes he saluted and sometimes not—perhaps he was wondering how on earth he had skipped so many years. At any rate, I think the stage manager should be court-martialed—he deserves it.

There was also portrayed in this same film a resort of the period, where some of the most unpleasant-looking people I have ever seen showed a perfect disregard for the law, "to say nothing of equity." The keeper, proprietor and boss of this roaring box of tricks was, I regret to say, given an Irish name, and I hope President Griffith will take a note of it and take action as well. This character, who really had very little character, being unruly, overbearing and downtreading, and possessing, moreover, a smile that would excite suspicion, was attired in a frock coat that had ruffles at the wrists—and ruffles were not worn along the Pacific coast in those lively days. No, ruffles were not worn.

I wish, in the interests of great art, that something could be done about the telephone on the screen. Have you ever noticed that the lovely Arethusa Blaw always gets the number? No voice answers her entreaty with the words "Thelinisbizzy"; on the contrary, Arethusa could ring up any number she chose and get it ten times over. I contend that this is false art, because it stands to reason that "the party" might be out, even have gone to the movies, or be playing the xylophone or saxophone or the oboe. How much better, how much more courageous, to have Arethusa put down the receiver after an hour and a half and say (art title), "Well, we'll just have to alter the play. So there!" I have great hopes that something will be done about this patent defect in the movie drama, for thousands of letters are being written on the subject and neither public nor critic should be kept waiting. If the matter were in the hands of Sergeant McMusselborough, he would waste no time; catch him mussing with Pink Leg Joe over the telephone! J. H. S.

INTERRUPTED STUDY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

And as for me, though that my wit be lyte,
On bokes for to rede I me delyte,
And to hem yeve I feyth and ful—

The back door bell loudly whirred. I dropped my Chaucer and hurried to answer it. There stood the ice man, somewhat bent over with a 50-pound block of ice on his rubber-covered back.

"I can't git this piece o' ice in yer chest till ye clear out some o' these things," he announced severely an instant later.

Melons, ginger ale bottles, lettuce, milk—I hastily and meekly snatched them forth, while the water from the melting ice dropped freely down upon the recently washed floor. After some whanging about of ice, some tramping with dirty boots over the now wet floor, the banging to with a jar of the outside door, the ice man vanished. That episode was ended. With a sigh of relief I resumed my study of Chaucer.

To finish the preparation for my Ph. D. oral examination in English was to have been my summer's work. A review of many things once known, but long since forgotten, a survey of the whole realm of English and American literature had appeared alluring. During June and July all had gone fairly smoothly and satisfactorily, protected as I had been by my family and our efficient cook, Norah. She is really a general housework girl, but that name having fallen into disrepute, if not decay, lately, we refer to her by the more genteel name of "cook." August, alas, came bearing annoyances and inconveniences for me, and my degree. It was suddenly decided that the one and only time for my helpful, competent sister to take her yearly outing had arrived, and so smilingly she forsook us for a beloved spot in the mountains where every day is picnic day. That near-calamity might, however, have been borne with some degree of fortitude, had not the very next day our angel-cook warned us of her proposed visit to her home for the entire month of August. Her reasons were so convincing, and her arguments so overwhelming that we could do naught but wish her Godspeed, and be content with her promise of returning September first.

These untoward events did not tend to the conversion of our house into a quiet study hall where I could continue communing with "the best that has been thought and written in the past." Far from it! My days became fraught with multitudinous duties and complications, of which the daily advent of the ice man was only a trifling example. Affairs were not rendered any easier by Mother's service on several charitable committees and boards, a fact necessitating her frequent absence from home. The size of our house constituted another inconvenience—it

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Doomed to a 15 or 20 minute monologue

is so large that we need taxi or trolley connections between various far distant points.

If I chanced to be absorbed in Spenser's melody, to be dreamily and happily reading such soothing lines as his:

No other noyse, nor peoples troublous cryes,
As still are wont t'annoy the walled towne,
Might there be heard; but carelesse quiet lyes,
Wrapt in eternall silence farre from enimyes,

the garbage boy was likely to appear, rattling his pail, and reminding me I had neglected to leave the basement door unlocked for him. Indeed, I was not "wrapt in eterpall silence farre from enimyes"! I often felt like adopting the cook's advice—the cook in "Alice in Wonderland"—and "speaking crossly to the garbage boy, and beating him when he came," for perhaps "he only did it to annoy, because he knew it teased." And yet there was one thing worse than having the garbage collector call—not having him call!

In reviewing Shakespeare's plays I was thrilled all over again with his historical dramas. As I reread the first part of my favorite "Henry IV," and was excitedly declaiming Harry Hotspur's fiery lines:

Speak of Mortimer?
Zounds, I will speak of him; and let my soul
Want mercy, if I do not join with him:

But I will lift the down-trod Mortimer
As high i' the air as this unthankful king,
As this ingrate and canker'd Bolingbroke.

I seemed, for an instant, to be Hotspur. Alas, 'twas for an instant only. Still muttering imprecations against "This unthankful king," I dragged myself to the telephone more to silence the persistent buzzing of its bell than anything else. Mrs. Nabby, our next door neighbor, a kindly woman, but one well fitted to inhabit Gopher Prairie, was calling. Mother was out—as usual—and I realized that I was doomed to a 15 or 20 minute monologue in which I should learn the full details of the running of Mrs. Nabby's household, and many other equally important and interesting items. I did. I heard how

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

There stood the ice man

slack and shiftless her cook was growing, that her second maid forgot the electric iron, and if burned the whole ironing board—"I assure you it did, my dear, the whole ironing board, if you please"—that her daughter-in-law was getting more and more impossible, and was shamefully neglecting her children, and so on through a long list, mostly of woes. As I listened and feebly interpolated an occasional totally unheeded, "Yes," "Really?" "Did she?" "What a shame!" I felt that Hotspur's grievances were as nothing compared to mine. He did not have Mrs. Nabby telephoning to him two or three times every day.

One noon as Mother was preparing our simple luncheon, working alone in order to allow me extra opportunity for study, I was smiling a bit over witty Alexander Pope. My smile quickly faded, however, when Father telephoned to say he was bringing "Clint" Thomas home to luncheon, and that they would be here in a few minutes. "Don't take any special trouble for him," urged Father. "Just give him what I always have, crackers and milk. That will be quite all right."

Crackers and milk indeed! Wasn't Mrs. Thomas here the other day telling what a difficult person to cater for Mr. Thomas is! He must have a hearty meal at noon. Milk and cream he simply can't touch. Ruefully but hastily Mother and I broiled the chops ordered for that night's dinner. Those with some emergency supplies afforded a fairly presentable meal. The meal was more presentable than were Mother and I, for we both were somewhat hot and disheveled. There was, beside, the bare possibility that Mr. Thomas might not "touch" chops. Our relief was great, therefore, as we saw him viewing with some favor the slightly overdone chop on his plate, and was increased when he accepted a second one.

"I am sorry to have to ask you, dear, but please go to the door," came in Mother's pleading voice, "and say I am out, for I must keep that 4 o'clock appointment. I'll slip out the back door."

These words finally penetrated my thoughts, intent though I was upon the so-called metaphysical poets. The door bell gave a second insistent peal. I was cordial to Miss X, who deplored Mother's absence, but was glad to find me in. Miss X's brother, with whom Miss X makes her home most of the time, is a senator from our state, and incidentally a close friend of President Harding. I almost regretted casting my vote for Mr. Harding the autumn before so bored did I become that afternoon of hearing him extolled. A flawless character, an unrivaled leader—in short, a perfect man and president! Obviously, of course, much of his greatness is indirectly due to his intimate friendship with "my brother." When, at the end of a long hour, Miss X left, she had almost browbeaten me into her firm belief that President Harding, ably aided and abetted by Senator X, discovered America. As I returned to my contemplation of the seventeenth century poets it may have been mere coincidence that my eye fell upon Waller's "Panegyric to My Lord Protector," in which occurs the following:

While with a strong and yet a gentle hand,
You bridle faction, and our hearts command,

Above the waves, as Neptune shewed his face,
To chide the winds, and save the Trojan race,
So has your Highness, raised above the rest
Storms of ambition tossing us repressed
Your drooping country. . . .
Restored by you, is made a glorious state.

Miss X would think it surely referred to the President of these United States.

EXPLORATION IN 1921

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

For seven years exploring enterprise has been largely at a standstill. From 1914 till 1921, few expeditions of more than local importance were undertaken, except as a by-product of the war. The year 1921, however, has proved that the spirit of geographical discovery was only suffering a temporary eclipse. Indeed, it is so closely related to the spirit of adventure that it may be said to have been active all the time, though diverted into other channels during the war. With the cessation of hostilities interest began to be taken again in those conquests of peace by which man advances in knowledge of the world he lives in. In 1920 geographers and explorers were busy planning new expeditions against the fastnesses of the unknown globe, and in 1921 the campaign was in full swing.

During the last summer two enterprises of the first importance have been launched. The expedition to Mt. Everest and Sir Ernest Shackelton's voyage in the Quest are both distinguished by the qualities of lofty endeavor and splendid daring which appeal to the public imagination. But they are more than brave adventures; even if they fail short of that at which they aim, they rely on making such additions to knowledge as will testify to the truth that high failure is better than low success. The Mt. Everest expedition has performed all that it set out to do this year. It has trodden the slopes of Everest, which no European had previously seen from a distance of less than about 40 miles. It has completed the reconnaissance which it was sent out to make, and, after many disappointments, due to the terrific precipices which block the ascent on nearly every side, it has discovered a route at the northeast corner which seems to offer a practicable way up to the summit. This route has now to be tested, and it will be the special task of next year's party to make the ascent, if possible. Colonel Howard-Bury will not be able to go out again next year, and the leadership will probably devolve on Brig.-Gen. the Hon. C. G. Bruce, youngest son of the first Lord Aberdare.

General Bruce is a man of magnificent physique, and is known from end to end of the Himalayas, in which he made a hobby of climbing for more than 20 years prior to the war. As an officer in a Gurkha regiment he had many opportunities of traveling among the mountains, and in recognition both of his own work and of the assistance rendered by him to other explorers, he was awarded in 1915 the Gill Memorial of the Royal Geographical Society. During the war he served in the Dardanelles and he now holds an appointment at home. He was the first man to conceive the idea of the Mt. Everest expedition, and it is appropriate that he should have charge of it in its final stages.

Whether any member of the party will be able to reach the summit, even if there be no insuperable difficulties in the route selected, is a very moot point. The record height attained by mountaineers has been increased by slow degrees, as was for many years the record for arctic travelers in their strivings toward the pole. At present the Duke of Abruzzi holds the record for altitude, having climbed to an estimated height of 24,600 feet on Mt. Godwin Austen during his great expedition to the Himalayas in 1909. To reach to the top of Mt. Everest would mean an advance on this record of something like 4400 feet. It is an ambitious thing to attempt, but just as the accumulated experience of many years enabled big advances to be made in the final stages of the long struggle toward the North Pole and the South Pole, so it is possible that next summer's assault on Mt. Everest may meet with an unexpected measure of success. Whatever the result, the effort to reach the highest point on the earth's surface cannot fail to have a stimulating effect on all who feel the impulse to go where the unknown beckons, to tread where no one has trodden before; and for those who want more tangible justification of the time and money expended on the expedition, there will be the natural history collections, and the maps of the survey officers.

Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition will likewise serve a useful purpose in stimulating the spirit of exploring enterprise while itself adding to the long annals of geographical discovery. It is equipped with a completeness which will give value to its observations even in regions which are not unknown. Much of the voyage of circumnavigation which has been planned will be outside the antarctic circle; but in the Enderby Quadrant of the antarctic, to the south of the African continent, Sir Ernest Shackleton will be playing the part of a pioneer explorer.

When the Quest arrives at Cape Town the membership of the expedition is likely to receive an exceptionally interesting addition. Sir Ernest Shackleton announced before he sailed that he wanted to add a South African geologist to his staff to complete the representation of the British dominions in the enterprise. To fill this vacancy the government of the Union has nominated Prof. E. F. Goddard, who occupies the chairs of geology and zoology in Stellenbosch University. Professor Goddard is an enthusiast for antarctic exploration and has long been trying to persuade the South African Government to send an expedition to the Enderby Quadrant under his leadership. In particular he points out that the climate of South Africa is largely influenced by the meteorological conditions in the antarctic, and he conceives it to be of great importance that accurate information should be obtained about the connection between the two.

The Everest expedition and the voyage of the Quest are only the two most notable features of the present revival of exploring enterprises. In the arctic regions this has been a busy year. The Danish explorer, Knud Rasmussen, who has been engaged for many years in the exploration of northwest Greenland, where he has a permanent station at Thule, has started on a still more ambitious enterprise, which he has been planning since before the war. This is nothing less than an examination of the vast archipelago extending west of Greenland and north of the Canadian mainland, with the special object of determining the route or routes of the great Eskimo migrations. Mr. Stefansson is also planning a new arctic expedition, and has dispatched an advance party to establish a base on Wrangel Island, north of Behring Strait.

Still more significant, perhaps, as denoting a return to normal conditions after the war, have been a Norwegian expedition during the last summer to Novaya Zemlya under Professor Holtedahl of Christiania University, and a British expedition to Spitzbergen, composed of members of Oxford University. Under the leadership of the Rev. Francis Jourdain, the ornithologist, and including in its staff Julian Huxley, who is following in the steps of his famous grandfather, the Spitzbergen expedition devoted itself specially to natural history investigations; but a good deal of exploring and mountaineering work was also done, and on this side of it the expedition included among its members Dr. T. G. Longstaff.

Outside of the polar regions, Colonel Fawcett has been on an expedition to the heart of the unknown Brazil under the auspices of the Brazilian Government, but has not been able to carry it to a successful conclusion. Prince William of Sweden, who has previously traveled in the East and written a book "In the Lands of the Sun," has been in some of the remotest parts of eastern equatorial Africa, including the volcanic region on the eastern borders of the Congo State. He returned last September down the Nile, and has brought back with him an extensive natural history collection for the Swedish National Museum of Stockholm.

Sir Edgeworth David, F. R. S., of Sydney University, who was chief of the staff on one of Sir Ernest Shackleton's expeditions and led the party to the South Magnetic Pole, has been on an expedition into the interior of Australia, where he discovered abundant evidence of ancient glacial action. As a result of his investigations Sir Edgeworth David has been led to propose the establishment of an Australian geological survey, similar to that which has done such excellent work in the United States. Everywhere, indeed, the spirit of exploring enterprise is springing to new birth, and the next few years should see great additions to knowledge of the earth's surface.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

A Word for Lithuania

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

On January 17, 1922, The Christian Science Monitor carried an article entitled "Poland's Policy Now One of Peace." In it Mr. Skirmunt, Poland's Minister for Foreign Affairs, was quoted. His words being derogatory to the good name of the Republic of Lithuania, I feel confident that you, sir, do not concur in the untruthful statements of Mr. Skirmunt; they were hardly expressed in good will. To the end that the reading public might not be informed one-sidedly, I offer the following statement, and I trust that you will find room for it in the columns of your paper.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Poland "infinitely regrets that Lithuania allows herself to be a tool for German and Russian intrigue and obstinately refuses to meet Poland in its endeavors to arrive at a peaceful understanding."

To the above aspersion, I say that Lithuania is not a tool of any country, nor is she under the influence of any government. (Surely it seems that it becomes Poland very little to speak of that).

Lithuania is directing her own individual and independent policy, which is, first of all, founded on the defense of her own country's freedom.

Lithuania, following her policy, refused to consider Poland's conditions of a "peaceful understanding" since they did not mean peace. Their acceptance would have resulted in a peaceful silence on Lithuania's grave.

The Poles broke a treaty that had been made; they invaded, by force and arms, occupied parts of Lithuania's territory together with her capital, Vilna. Now they have refused to accept a project of settlement offered by the League of Nations, which had even provided for Poland's influence in Lithuania's internal life. (This project was found to be inacceptable to Lithuania).

Poland considered this project as not satisfying her imperialistic taste. The Poles in Lithuania demanded and are demanding Lithuania's subjection for themselves. Can Lithuania be blamed for her objection to surrender?

Regarding the "popular assembly" the Lithuanian Government had already made a protest as early as December against the calling of the conference, because the Poles in the occupied territory called the conference, having the power to make its composition from sympathizers, being prepared to show the world (they are doing so now) that the inhabitants of Vilna and its environs desire willingly "to belong to Poland." The League of Nations in session January 12, 1922, did not recognize the elections.

To claim that the majority of the inhabitants of the so-called central Lithuania are Poles means that all statistical information would have to be ignored, since they show the Poles to be in the minority.

You have, sir, my highest esteem.

(Signed) V. CARNECKIS,
Representative of Lithuania in America.

Washington, January 20, 1922.

WOOD SAWING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Sawing wood is a lost "art." Now and then, however, you find a man who saws wood for the love of it, and the writer recently saw a famous naturalist at this old pastime. The first thing he says to do is to make your measure. You cut a straight young hazel, for instance, and from the measure on your ax helve you mark off 16 inches or more—whatever length you decide to saw. For the kitchen stove 16 inches is the usual length, but for the capacious fireplace, blocks two feet long are cut for the back logs.

Having made your measure, you lay it carefully on top of the log. You lift your long-cut cross saw. You bring it into position next to your measure. Back and forth, back and forth it goes with a regular rhythm and a musical sound as its sharp teeth bite into the fibers of the log.

After a few minutes of this strenuous labor you stop for breath. You wipe your brow and strip off your jacket. Before you take up your saw again, you look around you. On all sides are the tall, majestic pines and hemlocks that lift their heads to the blue sky above. Scattered among them are dogwood and hazel nut trees—for such is found in the middle Atlantic and eastern states—here and there oaks, showing their branches stripped of leaves against the dark green of the hemlock. As you stand looking and meditating on its beauty, you gradually become conscious of sounds that had escaped your inattentive ear. There is an absolute stillness in the woods. Your ear may not catch the sounds at first, waiting for a keener ear to hear and the more sympathetic heart of a lover to interpret them. There is the gentle rustle in the high tree tops. Somewhere in the distance is the faint twitter of a bird. There is a sudden whir of wings, and a native bird starts from the thicket where it has been hiding.

Then back and forth goes your saw again. It is sharp and is cutting fast. Only a lazy man or a dullard uses a saw that needs an "introduction to a file," as the old saying goes. To and fro it goes, cutting deeper and deeper into the log. But the fellow will not yield without a hard struggle. As you push your saw away from you after a time you become conscious of the fact that it works harder and harder. It begins to bind. The log has seized it in its grip and will not let it go. Try as hard as you may you cannot push the saw nor pull it toward you. Now is the time to use a small wedge. With a few blows of the sledge you drive it into the kerf of the log. Immediately the kerf opens, the log releases its grip on your saw, and you continue your labor. Back and forth goes your saw. Occasionally you strike a few more blows on your wedge to drive it deeper into the log. At length with a slight splitting sound off rolls the section and the first part of your task is finished.

You have earned a few moments' rest for a breathing spell. If you are a true lover of the woods you will be proud of your task. At your feet lies a section of what was once a noble tree. It is 16 inches thick and more than four feet in diameter, sound and solid except for the ring of soft wood just under the thick, rough bark. But as yet it is useless for fuel. With one hand you hold your iron wedge; with the other you take your sledge and gently drive the wedge into the wood. A few light blows fix it in place. Then with a strong, swinging blow the wedge is driven in and your section of wood cracks ominously. With a few more blows it splits into two parts.

How musical is the sound of steel on steel, especially in the cool, frosty air! How it rings out and echoes from the hill behind you to the valley below! It becomes an "Anvil Chorus," running the gamut of sound as you strike blow after blow when the heart wood resists the first few strokes.

After splitting your section into two parts with the wedge, continue until the pieces are small enough to be cut up with your bladed ax. Then when all is split, you pile it up in ricks, carefully setting up and bracing each end of the pile. At last you have a cord and you draw off to a distance to admire your work. You feel that your labor is not in vain, for here is fuel enough to warm you and yours for several days. And it is all your own, for you have cut it.

THE TATLERS CLUB

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

(Being an imaginary letter from from Sir Richard Steele to Joseph Addison, Esq.)

My Worthy Friend,

I recently took Occasion to be present at a meeting of the Club which has been founded at my old College in my Honor. I was the more pleased at this Mark of Esteem, for that there seems to be no Record of me left in Merton, save my Coat-of-Arms in the College Hall, an an Entry in the College Accounts which reads "Ricardus Steele, pro Battelis non solutis—9. 1." (For college bills unpaid—£9.)

The Tatlers Club then, you must know, though we had heard of it before, has of late acquired the advantage of a regular Meeting-place. This is known as the Baytree Chamber, being situate in the Front Quadrangle, which, as I have doubtless informed you, is one of the oldest Parts of the College Buildings. I am well pleased to observe my Picture, an Engraving excellently done, hung in a prominent Position; and I find it is the Custom in the Club—and an excellent one, methinks—that on leaving the University a Member do present to the Club some Gift or Token which shall recall the Eighteenth Century. Of these Gifts my Picture is but one; yet, I being in some sort the Patron of the Club, it holds the Place of Honour.

Upon the Night when I was present, a Play was read, which all seemed to enjoy thoroughly; I learnt from the Minute-Book that upon Occasion a Member will give a Discourse upon some Matter concerning Letters; and also that once a Term the Club meets to hear Musick and the original Compositions of the several Members, each of whom is required to produce an Ode or Quatrain.

This Minute-Book, in which are kept the Records of the Club, diverted me greatly; it is writ in various pleasing Styles, one Secretary mimicking that of Pepys his Diary, another being prone to Verse of more Pungency than Polish, while from some Entries I got a distinct Flavour of my own Way of Writing. The members I found to be of diverse Pursuits, yet all united by Goodfellowship and the Love of Letters, which manifested itself in a polite Behavior and a Manner of Discourse, wherein Wit, Eloquence and Learning are blent together. The graver Business of the Evening over, they set to to sing a Variety of Glees and Catches; amongst these I was pleased to recognize several Airs from Mr. Gay's "Beggar's Opera," which has survived from our Time, and which would be pleasing to the Club if only for that Reason.

You will make no Doubt that I was in no small Measure gratified to spend an Evening in a Company whose Aim it is to perpetuate that Spirit in which are mingled Cheerfulness and a polite Love of Letters,—a Spirit ever near to the Heart of

Sir, your obedient, humble Servant,
Richard Steele.

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LABOR OPPOSES "AMERICAN" PLAN

San Francisco Union Chiefs Say Wage Proposal Is Ridiculous —Charge Attempt at Control by Clerical Element

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — The first effort to enforce the provisions of the "American plan for the employment of labor in San Francisco and cities surrounding San Francisco Bay has met with the combined opposition of approximately 40,000 members of the various unions of workers in the building trades, under the leadership of the San Francisco Building Trades Council. The test of the strength of the "American" plan, which has been established by about 40 per cent of the employers of labor in these cities, comes over the wage schedule for the building trades, just promulgated by the Impartial Wage Board of the Industrial Association of San Francisco. The Industrial Association is the backbone and headquarters organization of the "American" plan, and the Impartial Wage Board is made up of E. J. Hanna, archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church for this diocese; C. F. Michaels and H. U. Brandenstein.

The report of this wage board, which established $8 as a basic minimum daily wage for skilled mechanics, and five and one-half days the working week, was rejected immediately on its promulgation this week by the officials of all the building trades unions. Charges are being made that the "American" plan is an effort to give the Roman Catholic Church control of the employment situation in San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda and other San Francisco Bay cities. The labor organizations have disapproved of this mixture of church and politics with a business understanding, as between employer and employee, ever since the industrial association was formed as the concrete organization pledged to the "American" plan.

P. H. McCarthy, president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, a majority of whose members are Roman Catholics, but a majority of whom are openly opposed to the effort of the proponents of the American plan to bring the church into the matter, would make no comment on the wage scale promulgated by the archbishop's committee, but other leaders of individual unions, all members of the council declared that the wage scale would not be accepted, that the Industrial Association would be ignored, and that the workers would go ahead making their individual agreements with their employers, as to length of week, length of day and wages, just as they had agreed to do, when the building trades strike in the bay cities was settled some two months ago.

F. M. Jones, secretary of the Plasterers Union, summarized the situation, when he said to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor:

"We shall not recognize the wage board or the Industrial Commission. At the end of the strike we agreed to individual bargaining between the workers and the employers, and we shall stick to our agreement, but if an attempt is made to enforce this new wage scale we will walk out on another strike. The majority of the members of our union are members of the (Roman) Catholic church, but we do not propose to have the church and our membership in it used as a catspaw to drag us up to a wage scale and force us to swallow it. The American plan was presented to us as a plan for individual rather than collective bargaining for pay for our work, and as such we accepted it. We shall stand by our agreement."

A. Johnson, secretary of the Rank and File Federation of Workers, an organization of building trades workmen formed during the recent strike, said:

"The Labor organizations never have recognized the Impartial Wage Board. They will continue to ignore this board, and its award, and will make the best terms possible with the contractors."

John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, with which some of the building trades also are affiliated, said:

"The recommendations of this Impartial Wage Board are ridiculous. The action of the board does not serve to clarify the labor situation, nor does it make for industrial harmony; we never will get anywhere so long as we proceed along these lines."

The decision of the Impartial Wage Board affects all the building trades, which number 56 different crafts and between 35,000 and 40,000 workmen. The Labor organizations have had nothing to do with the creation of this board, with the selection of its personnel, or with the giving to it of authority, and, consequently, declare they are in no way bound to abide by its findings. The wage schedule, as promulgated, involves readjustments, rather than flat increases or decreases, but makes, at the same time, considerable reductions in some of the crafts, and considerable increases in others.

The effort, apparently, has been to bring all labor in the building trades to approximately the same wage level. This, in itself, is a matter of controversy, and a factor which immediately estranges certain of the higher paid workmen, such as the bricklayers and plasterers from the plan.

SOFT-DRINK VENDERS WARNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California—The chief of police of this city has issued notice to the public that all soft-drink stand proprietors convicted of selling or having liquor in their places of business will suffer automatic revocation of their licenses as soft-drink vendors. The Oakland City Council recently adopted an ordinance putting all soft-drink stands, including drug-store soda fountains, directly under supervision and control of the police.

KANSAS COMPELLING OFFICIALS TO DO DUTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The State of Kansas has decided not to permit the local officials in the coal mining district to neglect their duties again and compel the State to send troops into the district to maintain peace. In the uprising of the women, wives and other relatives of the miners, the local officials did not undertake to make any arrests but sent out a call for state troops to come in and stop the rioting. This action was taken with great reluctance by the state officials and only after it was demonstrated that the local officials were powerless, since their inaction at the beginning had brought many recruits to the women's army.

Richard J. Hopkins, Attorney-General of Kansas, called a conference of the sheriffs and deputies, the mayors of every city in Crawford and Cherokee counties, the marshals of each city and the justices of the peace and constables of both counties. The Attorney-General outlined to these officials their duties and frankly told them that they must do their duty or get out of the jobs.

He gave to each officer a statement showing just what his powers and duties are. Then he outlined the laws relating to mobs, unlawful assembly, vagrancy, syndicalism and picketing and explained the actions which the local officials must take. "The State expects to use ouster proceedings in every instance where a local official is derelict or delinquent in his duties," said the Attorney-General.

"Kansas proposes to clean up the lawless situation in this district. She expects every officer to do his full duty. She also expects every citizen to render aid and assistance to such officers when called upon. Persons living in this district who do not expect to abide by our laws may prepare either to go to jail or to the penitentiary or to the country from which they came. It may take us some little time to clean up the situation but it must be understood that Kansas does not propose to tolerate lawlessness any place within her borders.

"Whatever difference of opinion exists in the views as to the wisdom of these laws can be no concern of ours, who are delegated to enforce them. You and I did not make these laws. We cannot nullify them. For us to fail or refuse or neglect to enforce these laws, or to wink at their violation, is without justification on any sound theory of government. Those who ask or expect us to be delinquent in the enforcement of law are not only asking us to contribute to lawlessness but to destroy the basis upon which their own security rests. The happiness and safety of every person depends upon the obedience to the law and no person can undermine respect for the law without being an enemy to orderly government."

PACKERS PROPOSE BUYING DIRECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HURON, South Dakota—The importance of the newly created Central Cooperative Commission Association formed at South St. Paul, Minnesota, under the patronage of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was thoroughly discussed by J. S. Montgomery, field representative, before the annual convention of the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation, held in this city.

Mr. Montgomery outlined the purposes of the commission association, the fact that it was organized to save the farmers and live stock raisers the big commission charge made by commission brokers and speculators; he told of the fight for existence and the boycott placed upon them by the organized buyers, and how they were able to build up a large business, until today they are doing as much business as any commission firm on the market.

He stated that the success of the association is due almost entirely to the backing given it by the farm bureau and the county agents over the northwest.

The financial statement of the association for the year just closed, he stated, shows a surplus of $26,000 and a net saving to stock raisers of $45,000 in commissions, all on a capitalization of $15,000. Practically all of this money has been or will be paid back to the shippers as patronage dividends. Nor does this amount represent all the savings, for the association charges 25 per cent less commission than the established commission firms.

In closing Mr. Montgomery made two important statements; that he felt confident that this association can be the means of preventing the sharp breaks in the market from day to day; first, by securing a larger volume of the live stock sent to that market, and, second, by working out a system of deliveries which will keep the supply equal to and not in excess of the demand.

The other statement was that the big packers are working toward a system of buying direct from the producers, something which must be closely studied so that a means of determining a market price for live stock may be worked out before such a movement gets sufficient headway as to prove a menace to the producers; he pointed out that with the terminal market gone no price-fixing medium will exist unless some steps are taken in advance toward this end.

SURVEY BEGUN OF FARMING INDUSTRY

Definite Lines of Activity Are Marked Out by National Agricultural Conference—"Direct Action" Program Is Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With 12 subcommittees beginning discussion of the agricultural problem in all its phases, covering every subject from farm population and farm homes to foreign competition and demand, the National Agricultural Conference yesterday "dug in" to the real work for which it was called—the drawing up of committee recommendations to be submitted to the whole conference for approval at its closing sessions at the end of the week. The conditions facing the farming industry have been put forward, and it is asserted that unless they are given immediate relief, the whole economic life of the country will be affected.

With the conference vigorously "hitting its stride" in the second day's session, there is much talk among the delegates congregating for informal cloak room discussions, and among officials watching the proceedings, as to the nature of the recommendations which will come out of the conference, and as to the actual changes which they will bring about in the situation. As stated by Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, constructive results are possible in three fields: legislative action, administrative and educational efforts by various state and federal agencies, and action by the farmers themselves through their organizations. From the emphasis that has already been put on the need for organization, for the development of cooperative marketing and distribution, it seems that this is where the conference is to do its biggest work. The delegates themselves are not over-optimistic as to the prospects of their plea for lower freight rates, influencing railroad chiefs in any great degree, or as to their demands for better credit facilities being met by legislative action in the immediate future; but the common discussion among themselves of the need for organization to enforce their demands may lead to tangible results when they return to their respective communities.

Finances Discussed

The importance of proper financing of agriculture was stressed in the open session yesterday morning by Eugene Meyer, director of the War Finance Corporation, who declared that the restoration of the corporation last August had been amply justified by the material aid rendered to agriculture, which had stabilized the market to some extent by making forced liquidation unnecessary and permitting more orderly marketing. One of the most valuable results of the activity of the corporation, he declared, has been the restoration of confidence in many sections, so that other banks were encouraged by its example to discount agricultural paper.

Mr. Meyer told the conference that changed conditions in the agricultural industry here and abroad had made necessary new machinery to provide for carrying commodities through a long period of marketing. Before the war the bulk of agricultural exports went forward within a short period after the harvest, but this is no longer the case. Here, he said, is a concrete problem calling for careful consideration.

Conditions in Europe

The effect on the American farmer of agricultural conditions in Europe was the subject of an address by G. F. Warren of New York, who has recently completed a survey for the Department of Agriculture. Agriculture, he said, is getting back to normal much more rapidly than other industries, because farmers are coming back to the production of the crops to which their lands are best suited.

Certain factors in the European situation were stressed by Mr. Warren as contributing to the general farm depression, namely, the unstable exchange rate disorganizing trade, and the fact that the control of food exports and imports by countries of central and eastern Europe causes erratic markets. "We cannot hope for the smooth flow of grain that the world needs until governments are unable to get out of the markets," declared Mr. Warren.

In order to meet these erratic changes in European supply and demand, said Mr. Warren, the American farmer should have fuller and more carefully analyzed information than is available now. He should know all the currents of European movement as far in advance as possible, and this information should be compiled by experts.

Speculation Condemned

A repetition of charges recently brought by the Congressional Committee of Agricultural Inquiry in regard to the policies of the Federal Reserve Board during the period of inflation and subsequent collapse was made by Wesley C. Mitchell, economist, of New York. Mr. Mitchell declared that the Federal Reserve Board, by refusing to "check the fever of speculation" through an advance in rediscount rates, was partially to blame for the present depressed condition of agriculture. He declared, however, that the war-time fall in the purchasing power of money and its subsequent sharp rise were world phenomena, and not due to American causes.

In considering the final arrangements to be drafted by the committee to remedy this condition, he said, "It is fundamental to remember that we have not merely domestic, but world-wide conditions to contend with, and world-wide processes to shape." He ventured the assertion that it is reasonable to expect that the purchasing power of gold will gradually rise as more normal conditions in industry and commerce prevail. The long-period trend of prices will, he asserted, be downward rather than upward.

Work Mapped Out

The morning session of the conference today will be devoted to discussion of marketing problems and the development of cooperative producers' organizations. The afternoon and evening will be taken up by committee meetings. The 12 major committees into which the conference has been divided are as follows: Agriculture and price relations; agriculture credit and insurance; transportation; foreign competition and demand; costs, prices, and readjustments; crop and market statistics; marketing of farm products; agricultural research and education; national forest policy; national land policy; farm population and farm home; coordination of federal and state legislation.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES ARE URGED TO AID PUPILS IN GRADES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois—"The measure of success of a school or of a school system is the extent to which it brings about the true life success of the pupils," declared O. S. Rice in addressing the Normal School Librarians meeting at the recent session of the American Library Association in this city. "There is, therefore," continued Mr. Rice, "no matter of greater importance to the public than the success of the schools.

"It has been found by careful investigation that it has been impressed on those who visit many schools that schools are least successful in the upper grades. This is especially shown by the large number who drop out of these grades and by the relatively large proportion who must repeat them before passing on. The failure of schools in the adolescent or upper-grade period has recently been stressed by Edison in his criticism of present educational methods. Since the pupils in the upper grades are in the most critical period of life, it follows that schools are least successful for the very years when success is of the greatest concern.

"One of the principal reasons for this condition is not far to seek. As children pass from the lower to the upper grades they need more and more the ability to help themselves in their school work. The one most important source of self-help in this connection is the ability and opportunity to use books and libraries, including magazines and newspapers. Children will not learn how to use books and libraries effectively without a definite and carefully graded course of lessons on the subject, any more than they would learn arithmetic without such a course in arithmetic.

"Since most schools do not yet offer a course in the use of books and libraries, we need not be surprised that there is so much failure in the upper grades and high school. Since the use of books and libraries is of vital concern for life purposes, we have here a matter of fundamental importance to true success in education. We need to prepare pupils for the wise use of leisure as well as for the active duties of life.

"The school library cause presents to normal schools a duty and an opportunity which are exceeded in importance by none other of their functions. In their model schools they should give a definite, properly graded, and comprehensive course in the use of books and libraries. They should exemplify in the model schools a well-devised plan for pleasure reading which will produce a lasting taste for good reading. They should provide a course, required of all prospective teachers, in which this vital feature of education is given adequate attention, including observation and practice teaching in the model school."

UNEMPLOYED MIGRATE TO NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, North Carolina—As a result of the continued and steady migration to North Carolina from the congested sections of the country of both skilled industrial workers and common laborers the percentage of unemployed in the State is large, although proportionately much lower than is found in most of the other states. "Whether the present influx of workers from other sections of the country will prove of benefit to North Carolina or add greatly to the problem here of unemployment is a debatable question," declares State Labor Commissioner M. L. Shipman.

Of the 4138 persons for whom work has been found in North Carolina towns and cities by the federal employment bureaux during the past three months, 3361 were men and 777 women. The Wilmington bureau led, finding work for 1078 persons during the three months' period.

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RAIL CONTROL IN WAR IS DEFENDED

Former Director-General of Railroads Defends Government Operation and Cites Reports —Mr. McAdoo Will Testify

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Citing statements of railroad executives themselves, Walker D. Hines, former Director-General, declared that the carriers were not in a "satisfactory condition" when federal control began in 1917 and the "notion" that they were "broken down" when returned to private ownership is "wholly contrary to the facts," in testifying on Monday before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. The committee is conducting an exhaustive investigation of transportation conditions.

To substantiate his assertions, Mr. Hines quoted from the testimony of Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania system, and Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who admitted before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in 1917, before government control began, that there was "substantial deferred maintenance, that Labor was less efficient with a much greater turnover, and that the track and buildings were below normal and proper maintenance."

Experienced Men in Charge

Mr. Hines pointed to the figures covering the four months after the government gave up its control of the properties. "Without any marked improvement in the condition of locomotives as compared with the end of federal control," he told the committee, "the railroads began to handle the greatest volume of business that they had handled at any time.

"This was done under the direction of the Interstate Commerce Commission," he said, adding that "such very heavy performance would have been impossible if the equipment had been in the hopeless condition which was implied by the extreme criticisms which some railway executives had offered."

During the period of government direction the railroads were operated by the same men, agents of the stockholders, who had operated them before and who are operating them now, Mr. Hines testified. It is evident from the personnel of the seven regional directors, he said, that practical and experienced heads supervised the job.

These, he said, included President Smith and Vice-President Hardin of the New York Central; President Markham and Vice-President Baldwin of the Illinois Central; President Holden of the Burlington; President Bush of the Missouri Pacific; President Maher of the Norfolk & Western; Mr. Aishton, who was president of the Chicago & Northwestern, and Mr. Winchell, who was president and afterward director of the Union Pacific.

Rail Men in Control

Utilizing the reports of these regional directors, made in 1918 and 1919, he denied charges that the railroads had become disintegrated during the years of government control. "They show," he said, "a vigilant and efficient performance of the public service and a satisfactory handling of the business under peculiarly difficult conditions."

These reports "suggested the exceptional degree of initiative and energy displayed by the able railroad men who were charged with seeing to the adequate performance of the public service." Mr. Hines declared that if the railroad executives now claim mismanagement, it is an indictment of themselves "because they were absolutely free to select and change their subordinate officers just as under private control."

Mr. Hines stated that the true basis of comparison of railroad labor, before and during the government supervision, would be the number of hours per man paid for. Since the change to the eight-hour day the number of employees is misleading, he said. The "traffic units" of service "per man hour" increased from 82 in 1915 to 96 in 1917 and 1918, to 100 in 1919.

"With this start the result had been even better in 1920, when 101 traffic units were realized for each man hour paid for, and 1921 ought to show even better results, especially since increased efficiency was to be expected as unemployment increased," Mr. Hines said.

Referring again to charges that the railroads were returned to their private owners in a "broken down condition," he said, "It is a fiction representing extraordinary distortion of the facts, for if such conditions had existed, the regional directors would have been the first to know it and to comment upon it. Their reports can be searched in vain for anything indicating a broken-down condition of the properties.

"On the other hand," he said, "they showed the properties had been substantially maintained, except for some shortage of rails, time and ballast upon some of the railroads."

William Gibbs McAdoo, another former director-general of the railroads, was an interested listener during the session of the committee. He will take the witness stand later in the week to defend government control of the carriers.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE IN MEXICO ASSAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The policy of the Administration in Washington, in refusing to recognize President Alvaro Obregon of Mexico and in insisting on execution of a treaty granting United States citizens special privileges as a condition precedent to such recognition, was strongly attacked as an instance of oppression and violation of Mexico's soverein rights and as contrary to every instance of fair dealing on the part of the United States toward South and Central American countries, at the conference of the Foreign Policy Association yesterday.

This criticism was made by Jacinto Lopez, editor of the "Reforma Social," a Spanish-American newspaper here, as well as by Moises Sainz, formerly director of the National School of Mexico.

James G. MacDonald, chairman, said that Mexico was one of the richest countries, by reason of its mineral, agricultural and oil riches. The oil was more accessible than any other to the vessels which are coming to use oil in preference to coal. Another reason for the great interest in the subject was due to the opportunity which Mexico afforded to prove whether there could be such a thing as an equitable way to exploit the resources of a rich but weak country by a stronger country, an international problem which was fundamental in international relations and was interesting the international Conference at Washington at the present time.

"If we can solve the Mexican problem on an equitable basis so as to give to the people of Mexico the rights in their own soil which they are entitled to enjoy, we will show the world and every other strong country how this can be done, a question that has been agitated all over the world."

ILLINOIS MINERS TO AID KANSAS INSURGENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—"We're going to go ahead and help the Kansas miners," declared Frank Farrington, president of District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America, in Illinois, while stopping in this city en route from Washington, District of Columbia, to his home at Springfield, Illinois. He spoke in reference to the order of the executive board of the international union declaring the Kansas relief assessment in Illinois to be illegal.

Mr. Farrington denied rumors that the Illinois miners propose breaking away from the international union to join the Kansas insurgents, who have supported Alexander Howat, deposed president of District No. 14 in Kansas. He denied also that he had issued a statement in which he was quoted as defying an executive order from John L. Lewis, president of the International Union, rescinding the action of the Illinois miners' convention in assessing Illinois miners for the purpose of giving relief to insurgent miners in Kansas.

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PEASANT FARMER CLASS POSSIBLE

State Bureau Head Sees Danger of Inadequate Returns Forcing Growers Here Into Social Status They Hold in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HURON, South Dakota—"Within a comparatively few years we are going to determine whether the agricultural products of this country are to be supplied by the independent farmer or by a peasant class," said W. S. Hill, president of the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation, in addressing the annual convention of the federation here.

"Investigations being made," said Mr. Hill, "are showing that the farmer was underpaid before the war, and that he is the poorest paid now of any class of people.

"The average income of the farmer of America for the year 1920 was $465. This was his pay for his time and the management of his farm. More than this, the purchasing power of his income when used to buy the necessities of life, was reduced to $218. I think from this you must realize the drift of the farmer toward the peasant class.

Finding Is Official

"The foregoing is no idle statement. The facts are shown by the Congressional Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, which has been conducting investigations for several months."

Mr. Hill reviewed the deflation of prices in all lines of business as the result of the reconstruction period following the war, "but the deflation of the farmer has been too sudden, was out of line with deflation in other lines of business and was unfair," he said. He added:

"Agriculture is so basic and vital to the welfare of the world that where the farmer is placed where he has no income, and can neither pay his debts or continue to buy, business stagnation follows.

"The one hopeful thing, it appears to me, that will come out of this situation is that the world will realize as never before that national prosperity rests upon prosperous agriculture. I am hopeful that this experience will result in more consideration for the farmer."

Business Organization

The president called the attention of the convention to the fact that this is a day of organization, and that only through organization could the farmers hope for success. He characterized the American Farm Bureau Federation as the greatest farmers' organization in the world. "It is not a political party; it is a business organization."

"If we are going to keep our boys and girls on the farm we must make farming profitable. If farming is not a profitable business, have we a right to urge them to remain on the farm? We may talk all we please about the advantages of farm life, but I say to you, that unless we are able to make the business of farming more profitable we cannot expect to keep our brightest and best boys and girls in that line of work."

In discussing the tariff question, the speaker said: "We believe it is unfair to ask the farmer to compete with coolie labor in China and then to protect the factory and labor unions. Either the country should go on a free trade basis, or else agriculture should receive the same protection as other lines of industry."

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SENATE CONSIDERS GENOA CONFERENCE

Notice Served on President That No Agreement Will Be Binding on the Nation Without the Consent of the Upper House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Notice was served upon President Harding yesterday, during debate in the Senate, that if the Administration insists upon being represented at the Genoa conference, no agreement entered into with foreign governments can bind the United States without the express consent of the Senate or Congress.

The President's right to take the initiative in sending a personal emissary to Genoa was said to be unquestioned by Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Senator from Connecticut, member of the Foreign Relations Committee, but in making this assertion, Mr. Brandegee ventured to assume that "the Administration would not participate in such a conference without first consulting the Senate."

While the statement was forthcoming from the White House during the afternoon that the President would not make known his decision about sending a representative to Genoa until, perhaps, later in the week, the Senate evinced an inquisitive turn about Mr. Harding's attitude on the important matter involved. Reports have been sent broadcast to the effect that the Senate is the real bar to American participation in the conference, and as Mr. Brandegee was one of several Republican senators who conferred lately with the President on the matter, with Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, the Connecticut Senator was questioned whether or not he had advised the President against participation.

President Keeps Silent

The feeling of unrest is experienced by many senators. Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, indicated, and they will not be satisfied until the President makes known definitely his intentions.

Declaring he did not know whether the President intends that the United States should participate in the Genoa conference or not, Senator Brandegee admitted that he had discussed the possibility of participation with Mr. Harding.

"The President had the temerity to request my views in the matter, and I had the audacity to give them," he added.

"I understood that the President had received an official invitation to participate at Genoa, and that he was consulting with a number of persons as to the wisdom of the American Government being represented there," said Mr. Brandegee.

"I have explained my position many times. I have always entertained the opinion that the Executive has no right to bind the United States to any foreign commitments without the advice and consent of the Senate. I think it was once stated by former President Wilson in one of his books that the Executive could so maneuver and manipulate important matters of state that even Congress would not be able to honorably extricate us from them. It is the very thing which I think the Executive should carefully avoid.

Executive's Power

"It may be an unwarranted assumption on my part, but I do not think the Executive nor the State Department should make any commitments or contracts with foreign governments without first consulting the Senate."

James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, interposed to inquire whether Mr. Brandegee meant to imply the President is without authority to appoint a representative to participate in an economic conference or monetary conference without first obtaining the consent of the Senate.

"The President has the right to send as many personal emissaries all over the world as he may want to send and as many as he has money to pay for," replied Mr. Brandegee, "but I maintain the acts of these emissaries or agents of the President do not and cannot bind the United States without the advice and consent of the Senate. I think the constitutional question involved is very clear."

Consultation Probable

Senator Brandegee went on to say, however, that he assumed the Administration would not participate in any such conference without first consulting the Senate and that "it would not seek to bind the United States to such a conference or whatever agreements might come out of it without first consulting the Senate." He added that he was of the opinion that the President "would not commit the American people to any definite policy" without obtaining that consent.

William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, offered the proposal that "in view of the importance of the Genoa conference, not only to the people of Europe but to the people of the United States, it seems to me that it would be unwise for the American Government not to enter into such an important conference."

Further questioning by Senator King brought from Mr. Brandegee the admission that there is no question as to the authority of the President to designate a representative to attend the conference. "But," he repeated, "I do not think the acts of those so personally designated by the President bind the country at all.

"If it comes to participating in a conference with other countries, the results of which conference may be an agreement or a purported agreement, I do not consider that such agreement binds the United States without the consent of Congress or the Senate. If the agreement be reduced to the form of a treaty, approved by the constitutional majority of the Senate required to ratify a treaty, that is altogether another matter."

MEETING PROTESTS STAGE CENSORSHIP

Theatrical People Propose Plan for Judging Merits of a Play Without Necessity of Setting Up State Board of Examiners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—To offset political censorship of stage plays, theater managers, producers, actors and dramatists here are now working on a plan by which every contract covering production of a play would include a clause providing for immediate withdrawal of the piece, without notice, or legal obligation, as soon as a jury of 12 drawn from a panel of 500 citizens had decided that the play should not continue.

The panel would not include either members of the theatrical profession or representatives of what that profession considers to be professional reformers. The jury, by the contract clause, would be required to consider the play after sufficient objections had been made to the city bureau of licenses. The clause would be included in the contracts of author and actor as well as producer and house manager.

This plan was outlined yesterday by Charles Coburn, a producing manager-actor, at a censorship protest meeting held in the Belasco Theater by the Drama League, and representing 30 organizations interested in the better play movement.

Speakers did not deny that certain plays now on Broadway were objectionable, and there was unanimity of opinion against such performances. Ellis Barker Butler, for instance, chairman of the Authors League executive committee, attacked such plays.

But Mr. Butler, John Emerson, president of the Actors Equity Association, George Arliss and other speakers all protested against censorship resembling what they called the "political board" like that presiding over motion pictures in the State. Such boards, it was argued, could at best express individual opinion as to right and wrong; those opinions were formulated into fixed rules which were arbitrarily enforced without regard for conditions peculiar to the piece in hand, and this resulted in the imposition of these opinions upon the people at large without the force of law.

Mr. Arliss read extracts from a speech by Lord Chesterfield, in 1737, against the English censorship act, protesting against arbitrary control of what should be seen on the stage, by one man. Mr. Arliss pointed out that it was impossible to tell whether a play were objectionable from reading the manuscript. Only the acted play could show that. And a play passed as proper in manuscript could easily, by improper implication of business on the part of the actor, be degenerated into something which the censors would not have passed. And if censorship were so political as to make it a governmental machinery, it was immoral in itself.

Mr. Emerson discussed especially motion picture censorship, and said that he would open every avenue of knowledge to children as early as possible and bid them walk in as soon as they could sit. This, he said, would make censorship of any sort unnecessary, because it would destroy the demand for censorable plays.

BRITAIN CONSULTED ON WATERWAY PLAN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Communications have been exchanged between the United States and Great Britain upon matters involved in the proposed construction of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway, it was said yesterday at the White House. Administration officials, it was indicated, consider that some international agreement must be made in advance of Congressional action. The exchanges, it was added, have brought no conclusions as yet.

The House refused yesterday to relieve the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of jurisdiction over the joint commission's report on the waterway project. A motion to refer the report to the Ways and Means Committee, because it contemplated a bond issue, was defeated as was a motion to send the committee's recommendations to the Rivers and Harbors Committee.

FEWER HARVARD MEN USE LIQUOR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Prohibition is winning new friends every day despite the efforts of the liquor interests to distract public attention from its many benefits through widespread propaganda, say prohibition leaders, who point to the annual report of Prof. Henry A. Yeomans, until recently dean of Harvard College, which says that "fewer students drink alcoholic liquor and fewer students drink it to excess than ever before." "If it be true," says Professor Yeomans, "as some have thought, that since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment a small group of students have drunk bad liquor with a bravado which has made them conspicuous, the same statement could be made as truthfully of small groups of their elders in most of our cities."

COST OF INDUSTRIAL STRIFE DENOUNCED

Sherman Rogers Defines Essential Step in Industrial Relations as Two-Sided Problem Concerning Worker and Manager

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Nine-tenths of the enormous sums that strife in industry costs Labor, management and the public can be saved if both sides will cease engendering enmity and break away from the control of the few, declared Sherman Rogers of the Outlook in an address to a joint meeting of the Franklin Typographical Society and the Boston Typothetæ Board of Trade. He asserted that "the first logical step in better industrial relations is the elimination of unjust charges and criticism, unjust suspicions and class feelings."

Most radicals, the speaker declared, are sincere and many of them are open to conviction if they will receive "the truth from as friendly a source as that that imbued them with wrong ideals." Mr. Rogers condemned "the criminal apathy" of the 95 per cent element of "clear-thinking citizens." He expressed the conviction that the bulk of managers' associations and workers' associations are fundamentally honest membership and aims.

"There is not a law in the world that can dictate a class barrier between these two types of men," Mr. Rogers said. "Any barrier that is constructed is an artificial one, and the builders are the biggest menace there are to American society today. I believe organized Labor has been one of the greatest instruments of progress of the twentieth century. I believe there are certain practices in this organization that need elimination.

Cooperation Urged

"What we have got to do is to get together. Foolish prejudices—Capital against Labor—Labor against Capital—must be eliminated. Selling loyalty, efficiency, cooperation and good will to the workmen in America is the big job for the next year or two. Our industrial supremacy will depend entirely on the salesmanship ability of the employers, only this great selling campaign will be different from many other sales campaigns inasmuch as the management will have to sell 18 karat gold instead of gold bricks.

"I have no illusions about managements. An overwhelming majority of them are square, but there are many of them that do not play the game fairly at all. They do try to take advantage of Labor—not only try to, but they actually do. This minority is the element of Capital that causes nine-tenths of the hard feelings between Labor and Capital. These are the type of men that furnish ammunition for radical agitators. These men will not engage in a selling campaign. They know how to write advertising posters and glowing advertising columns in magazines, but they are mere kindergarten students when it comes to selling their personality, their integrity, or their good will to their workmen.

Two-Sided Problem

"Manufacturers must eliminate these men from their associations; bankers must ostracize them; the community must ignore them, for exactly the same reason that Samuel Gompers continually and vigorously fights the I. W. W. element in the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers, although I disagree with him in many of his convictions, has revoked the charter of many locals all over the United States because he found a growing "red" element. I have still to find any notable number of manufacturers who have been kicked out of chambers of commerce, merchants' associations or manufacturers' associations because of their arrogance or profiteering methods.

"I do not believe that Labor will ever be strong enough to cast the undesirables out of their organizations without the help of all fair-minded, broad-gauged employers. I do not believe that the employers will ever be able to eliminate the undesirable element from their ranks without the help of all conservative, clear thinking, conscientious workingmen. Whenever these two elements do get together, and realize that they are routing the common enemy in both ranks, our industrial troubles will soon be limited to a point where national prosperity is not menaced every week or so.

"Settling the labor problem is not a case of outside legislation. It is simply a matter of the employer restoring cooperation and good will in his organization by getting in direct contact with his men, and placing his cards on the table. Whenever he does this the most dangerous place in America for an agitator will be that man's plant."

RABBIS DESIRE CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The United Synagogue of America has indorsed amendments to the federal prohibition regulations relieving the rabbi of all responsibility in connection with the issuance of permits for sacramental wines, the individual applicant being held solely responsible. This organization recommends that the Rabbinical Assembly make provission to assist in avoidance of the abuses connected with the present enforcement regulations.

WOOD HEEL WORKERS CUT

HAVERHILL, Massachusetts — A wage reduction of 5 per cent effective immediately in the 38 wood heel factories here, has been agreed upon by the manufacturers. A strike in the 20 factories operated by the Manufacturers Association has been in progress since the first of the year when the employers announced a wage cut of 10 per cent and refused the union's request for a renewal of the 1921 scale. The employees recently agreed to accept the 5 per cent cut. The new price list expires on December 31 next.

DRY ENFORCEMENT CASE IS UNSETTLED

Massachusetts Situation Unchanged But Removal of Federal Agent Expected Soon

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The situation remained unchanged yesterday at the headquarters of Harold D. Wilson, chief prohibition enforcement agent for Massachusetts, Mr. Wilson carrying on the work of his office while awaiting developments resulting from his refusal to accept transfer to an enforcement post outside of Massachusetts. Action from Washington is anticipated within a few days for the removal of Mr. Wilson, dismissal having been named as alternative to the acceptance of the proffer of another position.

Just the weight and extent of the public support of the enforcement agent, who has declared his removal a question for the people to pass upon, is difficult of determination. Several organizations have adopted resolutions of protest against Mr. Wilson's elimination from office. No announcement has been made, however, by the Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts.

It was reported Monday that the Massachusetts Federation of Churches was considering inauguration of a state-wide campaign in support of Mr. Wilson, making plans at a private meeting of the leaders of the federation. Announcement yesterday by E. Tallmadge Root, executive secretary of the State organization, belied this, and indicated that the federation does not immediately contemplate committing its membership to a definite stand.

"The Massachusetts Federation of Churches," Mr. Root declared in a statement given out to the press, "has taken no official action in regard to the present issue concerning a prohibition enforcement officer. The conference Monday, in regard to which statements have appeared in the papers, was a private meeting of individuals, who represented the federation only in the sense that every church member in its constituency represents it. Official action for the federation in such matters is taken only by the committee on legislation and law enforcement, approved by the executive committee.

"Whatever action the federation may take will be designed to secure the full concert and harmony of all the temperance and religious forces of the State, in accordance with its very purpose and established policy of securing unity of action in all lines."

FEDERAL AVIATION LEGISLATION URGED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Holding that federal legislation provides the only adequate means to protection and development of aviation, the Boston Chamber of Commerce has announced its support of the bill filed in the United States Senate and House of Representatives to create a bureau of civil aviation in the Department of Commerce, and to encourage and regulate the operation of civil aircraft in interstate and foreign commerce. As the result of an investigation of conditions by the Chamber's committee on post office and postal facilities, it was found that few states have any laws governing aviation. What existing laws there are were found inadequate in the light of aviation progress. Under the measure filed the proposed office of commissioner of civil aviation would be charged with inspecting the design and construction of civil aircraft; licensing their operation; establishing aerial traffic rules and regulations; laying out of air routes; encouraging establishment of landing fields; and collecting and disseminating information regarding aviation and the aircraft industry.

MUSCLE SHOALS LEASE SENT TO HENRY FORD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Henry Ford's proposal for purchase and lease of the Muscle Shoals, Alabama, nitrate and power properties, embodied in contract form, was placed in the mail yesterday by Secretary Weeks, addressed to Mr. Ford at Detroit.

The Secretary announced that as soon as it was signed by Mr. Ford and returned here, he would submit the contract immediately to Congress for final decision.

It was not thought probable by War Department officials that Mr. Ford would be able to complete his study of the contract and return it here before the end of the month. Mr. Weeks said, however, that he was prepared to deliver the papers to Congress as soon as they were received from Detroit.

ELECTION FOR CONGRESS

AUGUSTA, Maine—The time for filing nomination papers, for representative to Congress in the third district, for the special primary which will be held on February 13 has expired. Papers were filed by Blaine S. Viles and John E. Nelson, both of Augusta, Republicans, and Ernst L. McLean of Augusta, Democrat. The general election will be held March 20.

DISTRIBUTION OF ALIENS DISCUSSED

Former Ellis Island Commissioner Would Have Immigrants Examined Before Sailing and Aided in Reaching Positions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Two measures are of paramount necessity to solve the immigration problem in a manner fair both to the immigrant and to the people of the United States, according to Frederick A. Wallis, former immigration commissioner at Ellis Island. The first, of paramount importance, he considered, would provide that every immigrant should be examined in his own national environment before being allowed to set foot on a steamer coming to the United States. The second would give the immigration authorities some right to say to what part of the country the incomers should go.

"While other cities have suffered by reason of the war or its after effects, New York has increased in importance and is now the great imperial city of the seas," said Mr. Wallis before the Rotary Club. "For that reason, the immigration problem, which centers at this port, is the most important problem of the world. Even the League of Nations pales into insignificance before it. The stability of our institutions depends upon it. Conditions, as they were formerly on Ellis Island, could make a law-abiding workman an anarchist over night.

Problem of Assimilation

"But it is wrong to call this a problem of immigration. Legislation and regulation can take care of that, but they cannot handle the immigrant that way. The problem is the assimilation of the immigrant.

"The trouble is that the citizens of the United States have forgotten that once they were immigrants themselves. Every person in the United States, except the pure Indian, has foreign-born people among his ancestors. They look upon the foreign-born who come to this country with prejudiced eyes; they have the wrong slant. We could not turn a wheel, build a single roadway, or mine a ton of coal in the United States if it were not for the foreign-born.

"Immigration has always been the means of progress. From the earliest ages the most progressive people have always been on the move. These moves have always been to better their condition, and that is just why these people are coming to the United States today. The only problem that we have here is to prevent them, in seeking to elevate themselves, from lowering our standards. It is for this reason that I urge the examination of the immigrants before they start.

Farmers Are Needed

"To the objection that the countries from which they come will not consent to our skimming the cream of their people, there is a simple reply. If any nation refused to permit our inspectors to refuse passage to its citizens, then we could keep them all out, and within 90 days every nation would be on its knees to get our inspectors. But it is absolutely wrong to let them come all the way here and then refuse them admission, when they have actually come within sight of the promised land.

"Ellis Island has the greatest ticket office for the railroads in the United States. More tickets are sold there than at the Grand Central Station and the Pennsylvania Station combined. These tickets go to all the cities, increasing the cost of food supplies, complicating the housing problem, and generally raising the cost of living. Meanwhile, applications are received daily by the Ellis Island authorities, asking aid in obtaining labor in the great agricultural and industrial districts of the west, offering inducements to obtain these very people that are now crowding our cities. Recently a letter was received from the authorities of South Dakota saying that unless they could get labor, 60 per cent of the farming area used last year would be uncultivated this coming season.

"Then when he has arrived, if he is sharing the privileges of residence in this country, let the immigrant also share in its duties. Let him be naturalized, and if he will not, then send him back. Meantime let us remember that our problem is not only to keep out all who should be kept out, but to let in and keep in all who should come in.

"Americanization is one of the most misunderstood words in our language. No word is spoken more or understood less. Americanization is not the work of pressure, but of interpreting to the immigrant the high values of American life, letting him know that this nation is his opportunity for higher development and that its government is his friend. By sending him where he is needed and will be welcome, meeting the immigrant half way, making him realize that he is being looked after, and practically teaching friendship, we can meet this Americanization problem.

"One thousand blankets that were distributed one night to detained immigrants on Ellis Island did more to make them feel at home than anything else could have done. A similar effect came when we placed bowls on the tables one day, filled with sugar. These people had not seen or tasted sugar for more than six years, and when they saw the bowls, there was a great scramble for them. It is by such measures as these, as well as caring for their comfort by improving conditions on Ellis Island, as is now being done, that we will solve this problem of the immigrant."

SUBSIDY URGED FOR AMERICAN SHIPPING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Proposals for government aid for American shipping as worked out by the Shipping Board were presented to President Harding yesterday by Chairman Lasker and Commissioner Lissner. It is understood to propose aid through payment to American ship operators of a certain percentage of the customs receipts from goods imported by them, through provision for membership of crews of American vessels in the naval reserve force with resulting additional pay, and through provisions that a certain proportion of immigrants coming to the United States should come on American ships.

The plan, which is expected to form the basis of a message to be sent to Congress early next month by the President, would put a limit on the profits of American operators, and bring into play the indirect assistance only when a reasonable profit is not realized without such aid.

The government aid plan, it was stated authoritatively, was so designed as to make unnecessary, if adopted, the abrogation of commercial treaties with other nations, which operate to prevent preferential treatment for American shipping. Such abrogation is directed by the Jones act, but has never been carried out. During the Wilson Administration the Department of State took the position that the direction was not mandatory, and officials of the present Administration have indicated that President Harding will ask for its repeal.

FALSE IDEALS IN AMERICAN NATION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Americanization movements are resulting in many false ideals, according to Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, who addressed the Twentieth Century Club of Boston at its weekly meeting. "I am as truly a believer in Americanization as any one of you can be," said the speaker, "but we foreign folk have a right to resent, and do deeply and earnestly resent the attempt on the part of not a few in America not so much to Americanize us as to regularize us—as to attempt to make us exactly like themselves, in defiance of the truth that perfection is always inimitable. We want to be Americanized, to enter into the heritage of America, but regularization is not Americanization. Nor is that all to which I object. There is an attempt on the part of groups to compel us to be exactly like them. We could not if we would, and we would not if we could. We ought to be asked to be Americans, to be led into the pathway in which Americans walk, but we ought not to be compelled to be exactly like certain folk who think they are model Americans. Model Americans are tolerant, generous and wide of vision.

NEW YORK CHURCH SITE SOLD

NEW YORK, New York—The Abyssinian Baptist Church and site, one of the oldest religious buildings in the city, has been sold for $200,000, and will be razed to make way for a manufacturing building, in West Fortieth Street, near Seventh Avenue. The New York Tribune recently bought property in the same block as a site for its new home.

ELASTIC TARIFF LAW IS FAVORED

Chamber of Commerce Referendum Favors Latitude of Adjustment to Conditions—American Valuation Plan Opposed

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Opinion of a large majority that American tariff legislation should include provisions allowing adjustment to changing economic conditions, and a two to one sentiment against the "American valuation plan" for levying duties, stand out in the returns from a mail referendum conducted by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The results of this attempt to canvass the attitude of the members of the local chamber has been transmitted to the United States Chamber of Commerce in connection with the nation-wide referendum that it is carrying on with regard to this subject.

Ballots showed 416 members for, and 55 against, "legislation permitting, in the event of changes of economic factors, adjustment of tariff rates by administrative authorities within limits prescribed by Congress." Such elasticity would be provided in the interest of maintaining a consistent tariff policy. The question whether, in the event of such legislation, there should be created a tariff adjustment board charged with the administration of the adjustable rates was answered affirmatively by 391 and negatively by 70.

Only 25 ballots out of 460 took exception to the query whether there should be "reasonable protection for American industries subject to destructive competition from abroad and of benefit to any considerable section of the country." Maintenance of at least the fundamentals of the 'anti-dumping" legislation of May 1921 is favored by 416 members, and its continuation is not regarded as important or advisable by only 44.

On the proposition: "Do you believe that the principle of maintenance and encouragement of our export trade should be observed in tariff legislation so far as consistent with reasonable protection for American industries of benefit to any considerable section of the country and subject to destructive competition from abroad?" a total of 461 votes were recorded, 437 in the affirmative and 24 in the negative. A ballot of 415 to 40 was registered on the question of opinion whether "tariff legislation should be framed and administered with a view to meeting discriminations, direct or indirect, by other countres and against American trade."

In asking the question concerning the American valuation proposition it was asked whether the voter believes "that the present system of valuation for levy of ad valorem duties should be maintained." It was pointed out that votes in opposition to this retention of the prevailing procedure would be considered as in favor of the proposed valuation plan. The vote was 306 to 150 for the program now in effect.

There proved to be a comparatively even division of opinion of the question of the advisability of tariff revision until conditions in international trade and finance are sufficiently stabilized to form a basis for legislation possessing permanent value. An affirmative opinion is held by 255 who responded to the referendum, while 215 favor action on tariff revision immediately.

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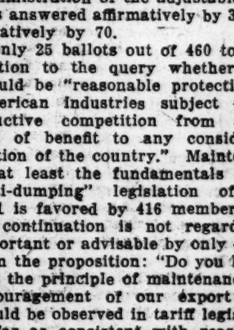
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SPAIN'S COURSE IN TARIFF WAR UPHELD

Foreign Minister Explains to the Chamber the Negotiations With France Concerning Their Commercial Relations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain—The Foreign Minister, Gonzalez Hontoria, who was foremost in conducting the negotiations with France upon the subject of the commercial relations between the two countries, which, as the result of the cancellation of the modus vivendi and the operation of the simple tariffs, have virtually been suspended, has made a statement of explanation in the Chamber. It was made at the instance of a Catalonian deputy who inquired upon the circumstances in which this rupture had been brought about and whether or not there were mixed in such a question, which essentially was purely economic, various considerations of a political character.

Mr. Hontoria defended the course that had been taken by the Spanish Government. He said that the great obstacle that had presented itself in the endeavor to arrive at an understanding had been the demand formulated by the French Government for the suspension of the compensatory taxes that were laid by Spain against countries with depreciated exchanges, which suspension was put forward by France as a sine qua non for the continuation of the conversations. The Spanish Government had offered to suppress these taxes from the time that the new Spanish customs tariff should come into operation, but this proposal was not accepted by France. This stage having been reached, and a direct negative having been presented by France to what had seemed a very fair proposition, the Spanish Government made a further effort to reach an understanding by offering to suppress the aforesaid taxes immediately in the case of certain articles in which the French exporters were most largely interested. France again declined, its government stating that it could not accept a proposition which would seem to be favoring one industry or another at the expense of the rest.

A Remarkable Sequel

As to the lowering of taxes in the case of a certain number of articles, which taxes were declared to bear too heavily on French products, the Spanish Government announced itself as ready to discuss such reductions if the French Government indicated itself as favorable to corresponding concessions on its own side; but the French Government insisted that its list should remain untouched while demanding the irrevocable application of reduced tariffs from the date when the modus vivendi should end. The desire of Spain had been that a provisional régime should be established and remain in force until a commission of experts of the two countries had reached a definite agreement. This was the state of things when the last day of the modus vivendi arrived, and the special commercial relations between the two countries came to an end.

But there had been a remarkable sequel, for France, upon the termination of the modus vivendi, was not content to relapse to the simple tariff. Spain had begun to apply to French products the general tariff pure and simple, but France not only applied its general tariff but had increased it by a supertax ad valorem which varied from 25 to 80 per cent and again by a supertax equal to the difference in value between the franc and the peseta. This was the source of the statement of Mr. Hontoria.

The tale is now taken up by the French Chamber of Commerce in Madrid, which has prepared and issued for the consideration of the Spanish commercial community a long statement of French grievances against the Spanish Government in the matter of taxation and general treatment of commerce between the two countries. The statement is official and is issued by the authority of the president and secretary. It is a remarkable document and begins by saying that it is desirable in the case of such a delicate matter, and the situation being what it is, that political and patriotic arguments should not be mixed with it and that only pure statistics should be brought to the consideration. Taking, then, French official documents as the basis, it was found by the French Chamber of Commerce in Madrid that from 1900 to 1919, both years inclusive, Spain obtained in her commerce with France a balance of profit of 4,774,000,000 francs, and that during 1920 and the first nine months of 1921 France had made a profit but only to the extent of 154,000,000 francs.

System of Prohibition

The statement then goes on to say that it was necessary to make reminder of the causes of what had occurred. Did Spanish exporters know what circumstances had paralyzed their trade? During the whole of the last year and the early months of 1921 almost the whole of the articles purchased by France had been subjected to a system of prohibitions, of duties, of limitations and of conditions that had made exportation impossible. Oil, rice, dry vegetables, hides and skins in the rough and prepared, cattle, machinery and all the rest, could not leave the peninsula, or could only leave it upon such conditions that the price was greater than that of merchandise of the same class and of different origin. Consequently France saw herself under the obligation of seeking elsewhere, in Brazil, the Argentine, in Indo-China and in Tunisia for example what her usual providers in Spain could no longer sell to her. Consequently it would be mere disregard of the facts of the case to attribute to the French customs system what had solely been the immediate and necessary consequence of the prohibitions dictated by the Spanish Government, which prohibitions it was not the place of France to judge upon.

It must be remembered, the statement goes on, that the French Government had raised its duties by means of coefficients, while the Spanish Government besides practicing the same system, had added two supertaxes to the tariff, one for payment in gold and another for compensation for money which was depreciated on the exchange. The latter had been established in absolute opposition to the stipulations of the commercial modus vivendi which had just been denounced, because that supertax infringed the spirit as well as the letter of the essential clause, since it instituted for certain nations a more favored treatment than was accorded to France.

Effects of War

If the results at which the tariff modifications on the two sides of the Pyrenees had arrived were examined, it would be perceived that the duties paid by merchandise that entered France were incomparably less elevated than the duties to which merchandise that entered Spain was submitted. The French Chamber of Commerce in Madrid thought that this was the essential point to which the attention of the commercial classes and consumers in Spain ought very specially to be called.

Attached to this statement are two tables, one devoted to products of special interest to Spain and the other of products of special interest to France, with the duties payable on each in Spain and in France. The rates are set forth in pesetas in both cases, and it is sought to show that if the Spanish tariff were applied in France the admission of merchandise from the peninsula would be more or less completely suspended, while on the other hand France would consider herself very happy if the French tariff were applied in Spain. The statement terminates with some pleasant remarks on the advantage of mutual interchange, and an expression of confidence in the community of interests of both countries.

The Finance Minister here is issuing a reply entirely contraverting the figures and reasoning set forth in the above statement, and pointing out that it omits facts of supreme importance, such for example as that the Spanish profits through exportations to France from 1915 to 1919 were solely due to an extraordinary circumstance, that is to say the world war, which was completely outside all ordinary commercial traffic, Spain benefiting not merely from France but from other countries in general.

THE LAND OF THE LUNAR RAINBOW

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There could be no more appropriate title for the Victoria Falls, on the Zambesi River, South Africa, than the native name of "The Smoke that Sounds." It is admirably descriptive. Miles away one sees five columns of spray rising in the air, and strange enough, the upper part is dark colored, looking exactly like smoke given off when the prairie is on fire. Miles off, too, one can hear the roar of waters. We are approaching the greatest falls in the world, far surpassing Niagara in volume. Whereas the Victoria Falls are 420 feet high, Niagara is 158 feet. The Rhodesian Falls are a mile wide and the Canadian American falls half-a-mile, yet at first view this does not seem to be true. That American who cabled to his friends in the States: "This beats Niagara!" was surely mistaken, you think, when these falls first burst upon your view. How can this be greater than Niagara? There is not the same grandiose and stupendous descent of waters—at least, you think not, as you stand, after many twists and turns of the rocky walls of the ravine, in front of the main falls. And yet it is true—as true as the figures given above.

But the explanation is that you do not see the full magnitude of the falls at once. You see it piecemeal. It dawns gradually upon your confused senses that this is the mightiest avalanche of water in the world, while the setting is something which it would tax angels to describe, as Livingstone felt, according to that moving account of his, in his diary, in the first flush of his discovery. An unrivaled spectacle indeed! One feels the lamentable inadequacy of adjectives to express one's sentiments. Here is a vast gorge, there an astonishing ravine down which falls a foaming, resplendent cascade. Yet there is no sudden surprising assault upon the beholder as at Niagara. Yet the spectator is subdued and overwhelmed as he contemplates this wonder of the earth.

The falls are not volcanic but are due to the arrest of erosion by a gigantic slab of hard basaltic rock interposing itself in the river bed—part, indeed, of a vast table extending for 200 miles. The river, being checked in its tendency to erode where the rock has intervened, falls disdainfully, with a deafening noise, into an incredible cavern below, which represents the true bed of the river as emended by its immemorial action. This theory of the geologists is obvious enough even to the ordinary observer, for the level of the country is the same below and above the falls.

Where the basalt ends, there falls the water to an immense depth into a prodigious caldron forever seething and foaming. It reminds one of the earlier native name for the falls: "The Boiling Pot." And, indeed, that name is still retained in respect of a portion of the falls which receives the water from the cascade and hurries it in a twisting and gyratory course down the river. I sat on a large stone at this point, at the foot of the Palm Grove, a riot of tropical vegetation, with giant trees down which baboons clamber on their fibrous stairways, and watched the roaring, twisting waters circulating about.

This boiling pot is 200 yards from the suspension bridge, the highest in the world—as high as is the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral above the London pavements. It was the idea of Cecil Rhodes, who said: "Let there be a bridge at this point, so constructed that when the river is in flood spray shall sprinkle the windows of the railway carriages." And this, indeed, happens as the train travels over this lofty structure at the rate of five miles an hour. I happened to be on the bridge when a trolley train passed on its way to Livingstone, the capital of Northern Rhodesia, about five miles away, and could realize in my own sensations of rocking and swaying the height at which the bridge is placed. Nor did I respond to the invitation of an iron ladder, placed at the side of the gorge, to descend thereunto.

If the main falls, as at Niagara, represent the chief glory, such parts as the well-named Devil's Gorge are sublime in their energy and power. Tumbling cascades such as these accompany the main cataract and make a lofty and irresistible appeal. These rocky caverns imprison the rainbow. Leaning far over I had the secret satisfaction of seeing the almost perfect circle of prismatic colors.

A few miles away, across the river, is Central Africa, full of I know not what adventure and romantic possibility. I feel this to the full as I intrust myself to the broad bosom of the giant stream with its rapids, its thickly foliaged islands, its hippopotami disporting themselves in the glistening water, its lurking crocodiles, motionless as the overhanging trees, upon which they pass their siesta. My traveling companion is a major, distinguished in the war, who glances at me, with meaning, as we shoot along in our canoe, driven by the strong black arms of Barotse boys. We are just above the rapids, which terminate in the falls and the current is very strong.

But all went well. We set foot on Livingstone's Island, from which he first viewed the great sight and broke into rapturous praise of the sovereign beauty of it. Here we got new aspects of this vast magnificance. Later, I went in a motor launch to Khandahar Island, named after Lord Roberts, who visited it some years ago. Here I was struck chiefly by the vegetable ivory palm, the fruit of which is as hard and round as a billiard ball. It serves to make the buttons on our garments.

Another tree of mark is the giant baobab, with unwieldy branches as big as tree trunks. It is the cream of tartar tree, and the powder within the pod seems refined enough for instant use.

The natives, though possessing the physique neither of the Zulus nor yet of the Ovambos of Amboland (to the north of the southwest protectorate), are yet a gifted and likable people. I heard a native band playing ragtime in the hotel in perfect time and tune, and I was offered numerous little figures and objects cunningly carved by native hands.

Perhaps the Rain Forest is the most remarkable of the natural features outside the falls itself. The trees, many of them of great girth and luxurious growth, are planted on the edge of the cataract within the radius of the spray. The color effects are something to dream about—as wonderful, if not as ethereal as the Lunar Rainbow that I had the good fortune to see when the moon was bright. This Rain Forest is a revelation in the rich tones of tropical verdure seen through the iridescent spray. Entrancing spectacle! The ground is sodden underfoot and, overhead, the rain falls forever. Old clothes and mackintoshes are necessary for the pedestrian. Baboons live in the forest and are seen in early morning. Lions and leopards abound in the bush—perhaps because no gun may be fired within miles of this lovely spot.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Victoria Falls from the bridge

ABOLITION OF STATE GOVERNORSHIPS IN AUSTRALIA SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia — The lot of a state Governor is hardly a happy one, judging by the large section of Australian opinion which is opposed to the continuance of what is regarded as merely a ceremonial institution, wholly unnecessary by reason of the existence of a Governor-General, and amounting to little more than concession to state pride. It has long been an open secret that a general desire for the abolition of state governors would not be coldly received by the imperial authorities.

The one factor which has been overlooked has been the point of view of the Governor himself; and this angle is now being recognized by reason of the fact that both in South Australia and Tasmania the King's representative is retiring because of the insufficiency of his salary. Sir Archibald Weigall, the Governor of this State, has notified his intentions to resign next April because he cannot see his way clear to continue the payments necessary to maintain the dignity of his office. The Governor's salary does not even approximate the cost of maintaining the office.

In Tasmania, the Governor has had to spend thousands of pounds out of his private income to maintain his position properly, hence his wish to retire. Following a debate in the Tasmanian House, the Labor Party, assisted by two government supporters and an Independent, carried a motion in favor of abolishing the office of state Governor.

The abolition of the office of Governor is also a plank in the Labor platform, and the Labor Government in Queensland intends to introduce a bill shortly to end the position. It is admitted, of course, that the bill will be unconstitutional, especially as the imperial government appoints the state Governor, but there is little doubt that a hint of the kind—if the bill is adopted by Parliament—would probably result in a change of system. As a matter of fact, public opinion throughout the Commonwealth seems to be moving slowly toward the appointment of lieutenant-governors by the state governments.

FRANCE RELYING ON GERMAN PAYMENTS

Only by Insisting on Fulfillment of German Pledges, It Is Said, Can a State of Virtual Bankruptcy Be Averted in France

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France — Never were the growing differences between England and France so apparent as they were when the two premiers decided to meet together to consider the possibility of an adjustment of interests. In a word, the interests of England are commercial, while the interests of France are budgetary and financial.

No country has really reckoned upon the money which it believed would be forthcoming from Germany as has France. Obviously all other countries would like to obtain all exterior aid that is possible but the situation of France is peculiar. For France it is not a mere matter of obtaining assistance—it is a matter of renaissance or ruin.

That Germany would pay was the belief on which the whole of post-war French finance was founded. It is impossible not to have the deepest sympathy with France and to recognize that the attitude of her ministers is justified by a single fact on which not enough stress has hitherto been laid. That single fact is that milliards of francs were borrowed from French citizens of all classes, the bankers and the business men, the thrifty farmers and the saving workers, from rich and from poor alike, on the strength of these immense credits in Germany. The basis of borrowing was the German debt. The French people were persuaded they would be repaid for their individual and personal loans to the State out of German money. They gave freely on that understanding. From one end of France to the other there was practically nobody who did not consider that confidence in these German payments was completely justified. The government of that day gave the formal assurance. Therefore it is not, as is sometimes represented, a mere handful of obstinate statesmen who for political purposes refuse all attempts at conciliation, who are responsible for the attitude of France toward Germany.

Savings in Jeopardy

That there are chauvinists among the French politicians is undoubtedly true. That goes without saying. But that a few chauvinist politicians control the whole French policy is untrue. The dominating fact is that all the economical people in France have staked their money on German payments. If Germany does not pay their savings are in jeopardy. If Germany does not pay a gigantic confidence trick has been practiced upon an entire people. For be it observed that if Germany does not pay the French Government cannot pay. One has only to examine the figures for a moment to realize that if these promises are not fulfilled the French State cannot meet its obligations.

Sooner or later there must be in some form or other a tax on capital—that is to say a reduction of either interest on loans or a reduction of the nominal value of loans. A reduction of interest of course is tantamount to repudiation of the capital value which has been loaned. Since perhaps this statement, though made by frank authorities in France, may be controverted, it may be better to say that there is a possibility at least that the lender will suffer in the event of German bankruptcy. That possibility is sufficiently grave for the whole of France to be interested in the attempts to make Germany pay. The alternative is that some one else should pay—that France should find other compensations.

Whether the French Government has a policy which is the best possible policy is another question. The writer certainly does not for a moment believe a policy of menaces is well advised. On the contrary, it is an essential condition for the raising of any international loan that would convert the German debt into a commercial debt, that Germany and German assets should be secured from all interference. Nobody is going to stake his money to any extent on the power of Germany to pay if that power is continually threatened. It would seem that the subtraction of part of Upper Silesia from Germany, the propaganda which a distinguished marshal does not hesitate to wage for the subtraction of the Left Bank of the Rhine, the perpetual menace to the Ruhr, which would deprive Germany of her manufacturing capacity — all these things are definitely antagonistic to the raising of an international loan which would enable Germany to acquit her immediate obligations, and which would transfer to some extent Germany's debt toward France into Germany's debt toward all the countries of the world, neutral and allied.

International Loan Plan

An international loan such as Mr. Loucheur supported seems indeed to be the best way out of the difficulty but it can only be raised if French policy changes and German prosperity is assured. The scheme which was drawn up in Paris provides for big borrowings pledged upon Germany and backed by the Allies and if there were really international cooperative efforts there is little doubt that Germany could satisfy the Allies, could pay the interest on the loan, and in course of time pay back the capital. It is unthinkable that she could repudiate obligations spread over the round globe.

As the proposal has taken shape, it would be a loan on which 7 per cent of interest would be paid. It would, it is contended, be amply guaranteed by the German assets and potentialities—for if Germany is allowed to develop as she might were she relieved from these perpetual embarrassments and quarrels she would have no trouble in meeting the obligations. Certainly the loan would not carry her very far, but after the next few years are secured an altogether different situation will present itself. It is impossible to suppose that there will not be better feelings and a greater realization of the necessity of mutual aid.

The point that dominates everything in these international conversations, then, is the absolute French dependence on the payment of the German indemnity, England may, if she pleases, forego her demands on Germany, may convert them into less difficult demands, but France feels that she should be assured of the sums that were promised to her. She has acted on the supposition that they would not fail her and those who ask her to revise her expectations must suggest some other method of escape from the financial morass that she has undoubtedly floundered into.

Only on that condition can France relinquish her claims. Everybody in France is beginning to say openly what has long been said privately—that the default of Germany means the bankruptcy or something resembling the bankruptcy of France, unless, of course, some alternative method of keeping her promises to her own people is pointed out to her. When the great conference begins that is the factor of the case that should be kept in mind. France wants to retain her alliances. She is anxious to listen to England, but there are concessions that no French statesman can make because every Frenchman has a direct financial interest in the fulfillment of the pledges given when he was induced to invest his money in French loans.

REDISTRIBUTION IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Following the recent census of population in the Commonwealth, the commissioners appointed by the federal government to revise the distribution of seats in the federal Parliament have completed their work. As Victoria's population has not made the same relative increase as that in New South Wales, this State will lose a federal representative, and the electorate affected will be the Grampians. The present member for this electorate is E. Jowett and it is likely that before he attempts to reenter Parliament for some other constituency he will visit the United Kingdom and America and investigate the conditions governing the sale of Australian meat and other produce.

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THOUGHTS ON THE IRISH SETTLEMENT

Possibility Is Seen That a New Federated United Kingdom May Ultimately Arise Out of the Present Arrangement

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—It is strange that, while dominion precedents have been quoted so freely in connection with the Irish question, the closest students of dominion history wonder why. For the atmosphere and conditions of the present political experiment are entirely different from the atmosphere and conditions of the political experiments which have succeeded in South Africa and Canada. This much is admitted by all shades of opinion, but not its consequences, or there would not be so much adverse criticism of the position taken up by Ulster.

The policy hitherto followed in the creation of a dominion has been the union of contiguous territories under the Crown. There is no precedent for the formation of a dominion geographically linked to other parts of the Empire retaining their own status. If there were a true parallel between Ireland and South Africa or Canada, Ireland would not be established as a dominion, but as a part of a federalised United Kingdom.

An Island of Dominions

If Ulster should stand out, as appears likely, it means that Ireland will be divided into two dominions, and that the comparatively small area of these islands will be supporting three autonomous governments. Such a Gilbertian situation could never occur except in an Anglo-Saxon country. To Britain's more logical friends on the Continent it would seem so improbable as to be actually impossible. This Empire, however, has been built up by achieving the impossible.

The moral, strategical, political, and commercial arguments against the proposed settlement in Ireland are more forcible than the arguments for it. The analogy with the dominions breaks down at a dozen points. For instance, Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech in the House of Commons on the treaty, said:

"There were difficulties which arose from the geographical and strategical position of Ireland. There was no use in saying you must treat Ireland exactly as you would treat Canada and Australia." Again with regard to her naval and military forces, he pointed out that Ireland must be denied "the ordinary working of dominion status."

Schemer Termed Visionary

As for Mr. Jellett, member of Parliament for Dublin University, he believes that "the idea of securing peace in Ireland when Sinn Fein is divided into two hostile camps and the Irish Labor party is proclaiming its intension of fighting for a worker's republic, is as nothing of complication with Ulster, is visionary in the last degree. Mr. Wyatt, one of the best known naval students in this country, is convinced that "Irish coastal defense . . . will have power to inflict actual starvation on this hapless and deceived nation." Mr. Jebb, from the imperial point of view, thinks that every Briton who understands "must feel disgust at the treaty." Similar opinions from distinguished men who are not politicians could be quoted at great length.

If then the case against the Articles of Agreement is so strong why has Great Britain consented to them, as she undoubtedly has? Because she has obeyed her instinct, which up to now has rarely failed her in a great crisis. She is never so impressive as when she has her back against the wall, and, metaphorically speaking, it has come to that in her relations with Ireland.

Sacrifices for Remote Ends

For centuries attempts have been made at intervals to solve the problem, but they have always been variations of the same method—considering safety first. This time Great Britain has sought solution in an entirely different direction, thereby taking enormous risks. It is a sign of a great people that, when occasion requires it, they are able to make present sacrifices for future high ends which may be remote, and the British Nation has been true to itself often in this way, and never truer than now.

The step taken, the most ardent advocates of an Irish Free State know, is not final. But, while every other to follow will be carefully considered in view of material interests, it has been instinctive. Its light has been the combination of feeling judgment, aspiration, and a thousand years of experience. In short, vision has guided it rather than logic or common sense.

History May Be Repeated

Probably what happened in the case of Canada in similar circumstances will happen in the case of the United Kingdom. History is no more a strong point with Mr. Lloyd George than with other British statesmen or he could never have said that "the Rebel Reward Bill—50 or 60, or was it 30 years ago—brought half a million valiant men to our aid in our greatest trouble."

Mr. Lloyd George was evidently thinking of the Act of 1840, by which the two Canadas were united. At that time there was a parallel between Canada and Ireland now. But the Act of 1840 did not solve the problem she presented, although it constituted as great a step in Great Britain's imperial progress as the Irish treaty promises to do.

As a matter of fact the wording of the Act of 1840 produced political deadlock, out of which the genius of Macdonald extricated Canada by the Confederation of British North America. In other words the present step in Ireland should lead to the federation of the United Kingdom. That would make for unity, as the Irish treaty makes for separation, in what should be a geographical unit.

The essential difference between the creation of Southern Ireland as a Dominion and the creation of the other dominions is that it is the outcome of rebellion, as the creation of the Transvaal and Orange Free State as British self-governing colonies was the outcome of war. In both cases the constitution was drafted in Downing Street, with the British Government ascendant, and experience proves that no government set up in that way is ever lasting.

In Canada it was not until the provinces had themselves worked out an act of union, which only required the assent of the Crown to make it legal, that there was harmony. Similarly in South Africa the Downing Street constitution perpetuated political divisions in a country geographically one. Union was begotton on the spot. In such circumstances the question of allegiance never arises, since it is taken for granted.

As to Imperial Citizenship

Mr. Lloyd George says that: "The main operation of this scheme is the raising of Ireland to the status of a dominion, that of a free state in the Empire with a common citizenship, owing allegiance to the King." But the imperial conference has noted that there is no such thing as imperial citizenship. They are all subjects of the King, but that does not imply a common citizenship. In the case of the dominions, however, it does imply that their allegiance is voluntary, and was assumed when they became federal units of the Empire.

What the autonomists in Great Britain believe is that, as in Canada and South Africa, so it will be in Great Britain. The division of government in a country geographically one will soon be felt so acutely that there will be a general realization that unity must be achieved. But then it will be brought about by good will on the part of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Southern Ireland, and Wales—all equal in status if not in degree. That is to say, the Downing Street veto will be eliminated, and agreement will be based on good will and common interests.

That is the ultimate ideal more or less unconsciously animating the treaty. As usual England is building better than she knows.

NEW TAX MEASURES URGED IN MANITOBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—A new basis of taxation for Manitoba may be adopted at the present session of the Legislature. Vigorous efforts have been made both by business men and agriculturists to obtain what they term more equitable taxation measures, and as the government is forced to seek new sources of revenue, their representations bid fair to be put into effect.

An income tax is one of the proposals which have been submitted to the government. It has been favorably discussed by representatives of suburban municipal councils and school boards who, however, so far have expressed a desire to limit the operation to obtaining 50 per cent of the revenue required for school purposes, as it is the increasing difficulty in financing the schools that constitutes their chief problem.

The Retail Merchants Association advocates a system of taxation based on real property and income. This, they claim, will eliminate such objectionable features as are represented by the assessment of stocks in trade and the assessment of the annual rental value of premises. An addition to the revenue might be obtained by licensing business of a temporary character, it is contended. All taxes on income and real property would be collected by the municipalities, but the provincial government might be allowed a certain percentage for the service rendered in checking and examining returns and preparing rolls of income tax for the municipalities.

At least two commissions which have investigated the tax situation in the Province have recommended the adoption of the income tax plan. The first, in 1916, pointed out that as the business tax based on rental values could not be expected to relieve the burden of taxation on real estate or to increase the civic revenue, the business tax should be abandoned and the income tax adopted in its place. The city of Winnipeg, which appointed the commission, did not have the power to put these recommendations into practice, so it referred them to the Legislature. This body authorized the appointment, in 1918, of an assessment and taxation commission, which reported in 1919, advocating the introduction of the income tax in urban municipalities, all persons earning over a fixed amount to be assessed.

The Hon. Edward Brown, the provincial treasurer, plans to introduce a bill under which all users of gasoline will be taxed 1 cent a gallon. The government expects to obtain a revenue of $300,000 annually from the proposed new tax. The machinery of collection would be the same as that which deals with the amusement tax on theater tickets.

INDUSTRY IN DEIR-EL-ZOR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The agriculturists have all returned to their farms in the Deir-El-Zor district, and seed has been sown in every part. There are very few places which will remain uncultivated this year, while some locations promise harvests of rare abundance. Commercial activity has also been vigorously resumed in the towns of Mossoul, Baghdad, and Bossorah. Aleppo and the surrounding regions are feeling the benefit of this movement. Important convoys of carpets, flates and fabrics are expected there from Irak.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH WALES RIFE

Depression in Coal Mining Industry, Partly Caused by High Freight Charges From Inland Points, Is Very Keenly Felt

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CARDIFF, South Wales—Not within the memory of the oldest resident in the South Wales coalfield has so prolonged depression and consequent distress and destitution been experienced. Statements to this effect were made on every hand by well-informed officials and others to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who has just visited the principal colliery valleys.

The situation is complicated, and for that reason it is difficult to discover remedies. In the first place the depression is due to a slump both in export and home consumption orders, and although there has been a revival recently of orders for abroad, the total amount shipped is still 200,000 tons a month less than in 1913. Moreover, in order to obtain these orders the f. o. b. price has had to be cut to 23s. or 24s. a ton for best quality large coal, as compared with 140s. just over a year ago, and at this low price it is difficult, if not impossible, for any but a few specially favored collieries to make a profit, even though wages are down to only 28 per cent above the pre-war standard.

Inland Towns Hardest Hit

What happens, therefore, is that the collieries nearest the seaboard have an advantage in the cost of railway freights to the ships, as compared with the more distant collieries at the head of the mining valleys, so that in these remote and isolated little towns, where virtually every one depends for a livelihood on the coal industry, there is acute and widespread poverty caused by a combination of low wages, short time working, and total unemployment.

It was inevitable after decontrol that many thousands of surplus workers in the mines should be displaced, but in the chaotic state of the industry it has not been possible to discriminate between the men who went into the pits during the war—many of them to find a refuge from service—and the colliers who have been in the industry all their lives. The reason is that managers have had to close down whole districts of a mine and concentrate on the exploitation of the most remunerative seams, while in some places collieries have had to be stopped entirely.

Populations Without Work

In one district of West Monmouthshire the breadwinners of over two-thirds of the population have been idle for months past, and there seems no other work to which they can turn. In the upper reaches of the busy Rhondda Valley two or three towns, each with a population of many thousands, are entirely without work. In the whole valley nearly 15,000 men and youths are unemployed, and more stoppages have been announced.

Many of the other collieries are working part time—some only two or three days a week—and this also causes distress; but there is a third and most extraordinary cause which has hardly been experienced in Great Britain since the days of poor law subsidization of wages in the seventeenth century. It should be explained that nearly two-thirds of the mine workers are on day-wage rates, as contrasted with the piece earnings of the hewers, or coal getters.

Under the wage scale fixed for November, and slightly reduced for December, the majority of these men cannot earn more than 45s. for six days' work. No day-wage man can earn more than 50s. and the scale falls as low as 38s. 4d. for laborers. But from these sums there are deducted contributions for insurance, and certain colliery funds, a total of about 2s. per week.

Colliery Companies Insist on Rent

Then again, many of the men live in houses owned by the colliery companies, who are now insisting on full payment of the current rent, and a proportion of what is owing in respect of the strike period. Rent and rates now amount to at least 10s. a week, and as the Rhondda firms are deducting one week's back rent also, the result is that men, after working six full days, are taking home less than 20s. with which to feed and clothe their families. Numerous instances are given of men who have worked three or four days at a pit on short time being left with only two or three shillings, and even as little as a few coppers.

This situation has to be met by relief from poor law authorities and it has now been made public that at least two of these authorities are virtually bankrupt, despite the fact that rates have risen to a prohibitive height. In the Rhondda district, for instance, rates now range from 28s. to 32s. in the pound, while in the Monmouthshire valleys, where there has been unemployment for over a year, they are no less than 37s. 6d.

The consequence is that people cannot pay them, and this applies particularly to the tradespeople who have been giving so much credit to the miners' families for many months past that some of the old-established grocers have as much as £1000 owing to them. The board of guardians which covers the Mommouthshire valleys is over £100,000 in debt, and it is paying out relief at the rate of over £4000 a week, while the board for the Rhondda has been paying out £7000 a week. Now, in December, it had to deal with many more thousand unemployed.

The social effects are, of course, deplorable. Whole communities cannot live in enforced idleness for long periods without deterioration, the disappearance of a lifetime's savings, and the gradual loss of hope, while it is hardly surprising that bitterness and discontent are engendered. One effect is indicated by the fact that in the mining districts during the past three months there has been such an enormous increase in vagrancy that the authorities are considering the advisability of establishing labor colonies.

Coal Owners Unable to Help

Many of the coal owners are sympathetic, but they declare that they are helpless, and that even at the low wages paid, the industry as a whole is not producing a profit. They are willing to fix a "subsistence" wage at the rate of 7s. 2d. a day, or 43s. for a full week's work, but owing to the conditions and deductions mentioned above it is admitted that this does not solve the problem of destitution.

The remarkable contrast between the wages of the South Wales miners and those in some other coalfields is indicated by the fact that the lowest day wage, that of the laborer, is 11s. 2d. in Yorkshire, 11s. 6d. in Derbyshire, and 10s. 10d. in Nottinghamshire. The piece rate minimum is 17s. 4d. in Nottinghamshire, as compared with 8s. 9d. in South Wales. This is due to the different class of trade. The Yorkshire and Midlands collieries supply the principal home markets, and especially the London market, where the best house coal is still 63s. a ton, as compared with the best steam coal free on board at Cardiff at 24s.

DEVELOPMENT OF WESTERN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — A plan which is certain to prove helpful to the development of western Canada was initiated when representatives of the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta met in Winnipeg to discuss matters affecting each of the provinces equally. The various decisions arrived at by the conference will be reported in detail by the delegates to their respective legislatures, which will then decide upon subsequent action.

One of the most important decisions of the conference was that which provides for concurrent action in the three legislatures regarding the transfer of the natural resources from federal to provincial control. Under the agreement, a similarly worded resolution will be introduced at the same time in the respective legislative assemblies, calling upon the Dominion Government to return the natural wealth of the provinces to local control.

Immigration policies also were discussed by the representatives. The conference was informed that the Western Canada Colonization Association, which had in view the colonization of the uncultivated lands in western Canada, had withdrawn its request for legislation compelling owners of idle lands to set a price on their property and list it with the government, so that prices might not be boosted to unjustifiable heights should there be a demand for the land. It was stated that owing to the hesitancy of the respective governments in promising to introduce concurrent legislation along the lines asked, the association had made other plans and was now proceeding in accordance with the new policy which, however, was not divulged.

The delegates also agreed upon exerting every effort to bring about reduced freight rates in the west, a reduction in the tariff, and upon various other matters tending toward the improvement of agriculture.

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HARD BLOW DEALT TO COMMUNISTS

Court's Finding in Favor of Railwaymen's Parliamentary Secretary May Be Beginning of End of Communism in Britain

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The action brought by J. H. Thomas against the organ of the Communist Party is the first outward and visible indication that the British Labor movement is no longer content with its policy of inaction as regards the activities of this group, and the public may confidently look forward to the fight being taken forthwith right into the camp of the Reds. Perhaps one ought to qualify that statement—for the very excellent reason that the Communists have no camp, at all events nothing to speak of.

The policy of the Communist Party has been one of penetration, invading the camps of other people—in this case, that of the trades unions, sowing the seeds of revolution and disruption, particularly and more frequently the latter, by the insidious process known among the élite as "boring from within." The Scottish organizer of the Amalgamated Engineering Union complains that the organization is unfortunate in that it has a "number of super-advanced members who are continually telling the young men that the Amalgamated Engineering Union is no good, and that the sooner it is burst the sooner their particular nostrum will be brought into operation."

Spreading Communism's Creed

The particular nostrum referred to is the creed of Communism, which falls so glibly from the mouths of the comrades and is so easy of acceptance by men out of employment with hungry mouths to feed. Whatever success Communist propaganda achieves (the writer has never believed that any appreciable percentage of the people have been influenced) will be due in very large measure to the circumstance that the country is faced with an unemployment problem such as has never presented itself before.

It is no difficult matter to persuade a hungry gathering that its poverty is due to the grasping hands of a "capitalist class" to a "parasite idle" section of the community, particularly if the morning's press has been full of society gossip and the latest in Parisian gowns. At any rate, the exploiting class theory appears to the out-of-work as reasonable an explanation as the labored polemics of academic professors of political economy.

A Communist Advantage

The Communist agitator is strengthened in his attack by the unwillingness of the constitutionalist to question the former's statements, or to criticize the method which it is proposed to employ to remedy the evils of society, because of a fear of creating a feeling that he (the constitutionalist) was unsympathetic to the claims and anguish of the unemployed. But when the Communist propaganda gets down to undermining the prestige and influence of the union itself, the speaker lays himself open immediately to attack.

Referring to this type of propaganda, another responsible official of the engineering unions writes: "It would be much more honorable if this type of member would leave us (the trade union) and prosecute their propaganda from the outside than play the part of traitor in the camp." From a report of a meeting held on the Clyde, a hot-bed of revolutionary agitation, which was addressed by the official quoted above, it is gathered that he lay about him with a heavy hand, burlesqued the revolutionary proposals and managed generally to convince the reds present of the error of their ways.

Debt of Gratitude

The outstanding feature of the libel case brought before Mr. Justice Darling was not the amount of damages granted to the railwaymen's popular leader (£2000) but the fact that neither of the defendants would agree to go into the witness box to be examined, as the judge rightly remarked, in regard to the details of their past, as Mr. Thomas had been. The Labor movement owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Thomas for, in clearing his own reputation from the infamous charges of the Communist press, he incidentally threw much light on the dark patches surrounding the miners' strike, the triple alliance and the negotiations which led to the calling off of the general strike on what has come to be known as Black Friday.

Mr. Thomas expressed in emphatic terms his belief that the Communists were financed by Russian gold, which was being devoted to attacking responsible trade union leaders and undermining the responsibility and the discipline of the trade union movement. None of the defendants dared deny the charge, which is a pity, for the public might then have had the opportunity of satisfying its curiosity as to the source from which money is forthcoming to run an official organ and to pay a dozen or so of officials who have no private income of their own.

Are Russian Contributions at End?

Incidentally the writer has been informed on the authority of one who knows a great deal about Russia, and who has spent some time there since the revolution and has had personal interviews with the leaders of the revolution, that the Russian contribution to the British Communist Party is at an end, presumably because those responsible for the dissemination of foreign Bolshevist propaganda have at last realized that the cosmopolitan crowd which constitutes the British Communist Party contains not a single solitary individual within its ranks who has any sort or kind of claim to speak on behalf of organized Labor or with having any influence within its counsels.

Much play was made at the hearing of the libel action of the fact that Mr. Thomas is a Privy Councilor, and many of the arguments that have traveled the rounds for years past were raked up to show that membership of a trade union, particularly a paid servant of a trade union, was inconsistent with the oath of a Privy Councilor that a man could not be loyal to both King and his trade union.

Trade Unionists as Public Officials

The same reasoning, or want of it, has been applied in regard to the thousands of trade unionists, who, during the past 10 years, have been made justices of the peace, the irresponsible always seeing in the appointment of a local trade union official or Labor leader to sit on the bench in judgment upon his fellows some terrible act of disloyalty, very conveniently ignoring the fact that the presence of a working man on the magisterial bench brought an outlook, an understanding and sympathy only too often lacking in his colleagues.

But really, the workers' movements have not got beyond that stage, and the unhappy and unfortunate (for the Communists) introduction of the Privy Council oath into the court proceedings, simply weakened what was, from the Labor point of view, an already weak case. Fortunately, too, the proceedings revealed that what was purported to be "inside knowledge" of the triple alliance negotiations, and the part played by Mr. Thomas, Mr. Bevin, Mr. Williams and others, was clear and unadulterated falsehood mingled with innuendoes strengthened by imagination.

NEW SCHEME FOR NAVAL DEFENSE IN DUTCH EAST INDIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BATAVIA, Java—The Dutch Government is desirous of creating in 12 years a naval force, of which the portion destined to the Dutch Indies will be as follows: Four cruisers, 24 destroyers, 32 submarines, four submarine torpedo layers, four modern men-of-war of flotilla, nine mine layers, an auxiliary ship for the submarine service and necessary vessels for auxiliary services. The aerial fleet will include 72 scout planes, 18 chasers, and 18 bombing planes.

The construction will have to be regulated in such manner that within six years the naval fleet will be available for half of its number and the aerial fleet in its entirety. These constructions will necessitate an aggregate expenditure of 433,415,000 florins to fall into 12 following budgets and to be supported half by Holland and the other half by the Dutch East Indies.

The colonial navy will have Tandjong-Priok, the port of Batavia, as its chief station. There special repairing and maintenance plants will be erected. At Soerabaja and in the district of Riouw the navy will have auxiliary stations. For the defense of Tandjong-Priok a heavy battery with armored cupolas will be erected on the island of Edam, a large number of mines will protect the entrance to the port under the direct defense of the medium artillery.

The defense of the auxiliary stations will also be intrusted to mine laying and batteries of medium caliber guns. The port of Makasar (Celebes) will be protected in the same manner and will serve also as a haven of refuge. The costs of these works of defense are estimated at 99,000,000 florins to cover the period of 30 years commencing in January, 1922, of which 5,895,000 florins will enter into the budget of the East Indies. The complement of the fleet in the East Indies will be formed of professional seamen, recruited as much as possible from the population of the East Indies.

The Dutch Government considers that a commencement of the works of defense may not be postponed without checkmating the possibility for Holland to maintain her power in east Asia. The military authorities are of opinion that, independently of the colonial fleet and works of defense in the East Indies, the Dutch Government will be further compelled to create an imposing colonial army in its colony.

MELBOURNE SCENE OF MASONS' CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—An historic conference has been meeting in Melbourne, comprising the first assemblage of delegates from all the Masonic grand lodges of Australia. The grand master of Victoria, F. T. Hickford, was elected president of the conference.

The president declared that the gathering was historic, unique and memorable, and that the large attendance had amply justified the experiment. The objects were the consolidation of Masonic sentiment and the strengthening of the spirit of uniformity, having regard to the exigencies of each state. The laudable desire of Freemasons was the extension of human usefulness and happiness.

The interstate delegates and a large number of the general public attended the opening of the Mitchell Memorial Gates at the entrance to the Freemasons' Homes in Prahran. These homes, which provide shelter and comfort for many of the "elder brothers" of present Freemasons, are erected on an area of five acres and consist of 12 picturesque brick homes and a brick hall.

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JAPANESE SUCCESS IN WORLD MARKET

Dr. Takuma Dan Explains That the Commercial Prosperity of His Nation Hinges Upon Its Ability to Preserve the Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The members of the Japanese Commercial Mission were guests of the government at a dinner at Lancaster House recently when Stanley Baldwin, president of the Board of Trade, presided.

Mr. Baldwin, proposing "Our Guests," assured them that the British valued their cooperation in the Conference that was taking place at Washington. "We knew the bonds of friendship which held together the two countries," he said, "but after all we lie far apart, and it might have been we could not see eye to eye in meeting the difficult problems that have faced the statesmen of the world in America.

"Judge, then, of what our pleasure was when we found that Japan approached these problems with the broad-minded statesmanship that our best friends hoped and expected from her. And I can assure our friends that by their action throughout that Conference they have shown more than ever how true is that instinct which first brought together the British people and the Japanese people in alliance for the peace of the world."

Increased Commerce Hoped For

He trusted that the visit of the Japanese Commercial Mission would lead to increased commercial intercourse between the two countries. "We are afraid of no rivalry," Mr. Baldwin said. "We welcome guests from other countries. We hope to buy their goods, and we hope that they will buy ours, because we believe that the maintenance of those intimate business relations will be one of the pledges in the coming generation for peace.

"That could not always have been said. I remember when it was said that war was good for trade. We know it is the destruction of trade and industry and commerce, and we know that the horrible situation which the industries and the trade and commerce of the world are in today, are the direct result of war and of nothing else. Living as we do for, and by our industry, our efforts will be directed to peace with an energy and a whole-heartedness and an enthusiasm that they never have been in the past."

Activity Along British Lines

These Japanese friends had not been in industry and commerce so long as the people of Britain had, he pointed out, and he had been told by Dr. Dan that the Japanese felt they owed a great deal to the latter country for help received in the early days of their industrial life. He was very glad to think that should be so, and as was so often the case when the pupil went on sound lines, many a time in history the pupil had been known to outstrip the master, and he could assure Dr. Dan that they watched the progress of his great country in sympathy and without envy and rejoiced to see them develop their industry and trade on their own lines.

Dr. Takuma Dan, replying to the toast of "Our Guests" submitted by the president of the Board of Trade, declared that the Washington Conference was of the utmost consequence to the Japanese. The adhesion by the Japanese to the proposals for limited naval armaments and her prompt entry into the four-power pact to secure stability and peace in the Far East were the clearest intimation that, far from wishing to be a disturbing element, she has become a guarantee of the maintenance of peace in the Pacific.

Peace Alone Desired

"At times appearances have been against us," Dr. Dan said, "because within recent times we have been forced into military preparations to meet menaces which threatened the safety of our country. But I make bold to declare, not only on behalf of this mission, but in the name of Japanese commercial and industrial circles, that we have desired nothing but peace, and the peaceful extension of our commerce and industry in directions which the world must allow are natural. This is an endeavor in which we should not be hampered by a false assumption that our desire is territorial extension and illegitimate ambitions."

It was perfectly natural, Dr. Dan stated, that after all they should adopt this attitude. Commercially and industrially the Japanese were a nation whose rapid growth was due entirely to close association with Great Britain and the United States. Great Britain had been to them a parent and protector, while in the position also of supplying them with manufactures indispensable to the development of many of their industries. America, on the other hand, was still their best customer for their most valuable exports. Any disturbance of economic relations was the last thing the Japanese desired.

Hope That Suspicion Will Cease

"What would the result of a war be for us were we ever misguided enough to provoke one?" asked Dr. Dan. "Gentlemen, war is not in our line. The nation which fails to profit by the appalling lessons of the late war, the rest of the world must coerce into comprehension. Each individual must realize that, without the good will and assistance of foreign countries, the Japanese Empire must soon lose the position she has laboriously attained. We are convinced that what might at a first glance appear to be the loosening of a tie which we hold so dear will, in the shape of the new pact, so consolidate our mutual interests and combine them with those of America and France that, automatically, the problems of the Far East will disappear.

"With their disappearance we may hope that suspicions and recriminations of a political nature will cease, and that Great Britain and Japan will find—in the increased commercial, industrial, and financial association which we are here to seek—more solid grounds for mutual esteem and usefulness than ever before."

LABOR'S NEED OF ADEQUATE PRESS

Only One British Journal, in the Writer's Opinion, Is Closely Related to Labor Movement

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—To the plain matter-of-fact man it must appear as a strange and inexplicable circumstance that a movement which boasts of a membership of over 6,500,000 supporters is yet unable to run its own newspaper. Yet such is the bald fact. Indeed, one might claim that, if the cooperative movement, trade unionism, and Labor politics, the real triple alliance of workers, are taken into consideration, the figures represent somewhere round and about 12,000,000 adults and 25,000,000 of the population.

It comes as a shock to those who proudly point to the immense strides taken by Labor during the last decade to the capture of so many municipal organizations by Labor's champions, to be rudely reminded that with all the following, evidently the support does not go deep enough to maintain its own press. Sections of the workers' movements, (if the Communists and others of the Extreme Left wing be regarded as coming rightly within that category) have, of course, their own organs, and very high-toned ones at that, and also loud—with a style and vigor and invective peculiarly their own, especially when their anathema is directed against a responsible official of a prominent trade union.

Daily Herald's Vicissitudes

The only daily newspaper that can be regarded as in any way related to the Labor movement is the Daily Herald, which is at the moment passing through a strenuous and exciting time. The directors are sadly in need of capital and an energetic propaganda is being pursued to induce the most powerful trade unions to take up debenture shares. The Herald possibly does not stand alone in tracing its difficulties to the need for fresh capital, but perhaps it stands unique inasmuch as the need grows out of, and is consequent upon, the problem of unemployment.

Drawing its support almost entirely from the ranks of the workers, the circumstance that the paper costs twice as much as many other morning papers has greatly reduced the circulation which, in spite of the price of twopence, was forging ahead at a very creditable rate and had surpassed contemporaries of prominence and long standing, until the dread specter of unemployment forced itself upon the returns. Quite as many people doubtless read the paper—even if poverty prevents them buying it. The factory gates remind one of a ship's crew put into port, with one paper among them, sitting around the fo'castle while the most clear-voiced mariner records the world's news.

Delay of Funds Likely

With the best feeling and an earnest hope for success, one cannot feel optimistic that the money which, as is rumored, is so urgently required, will be forthcoming for many moons to come. There is hardly a trade union that is not suffering financial embarrassment following upon the drain upon their funds to meet the needs of their unemployed members. A number of them, indeed, are actuarially insolvent and were saved from closing their doors by the timely assistance of other unions which have come to their aid with loans—in most cases free of interest.

Regard, too, must be taken of the constitution of the unions, many of whom have built up around them complicated provisions where the investment of their moneys are concerned. And the trustees have not forgotten the lessons of The Daily Citizen which, in spite of its limitations, was at least the official organ of the Labor movement. Tens of thousands of pounds were lost in that venture, never to return, and some amount of strength is required to advocate the investing of a sum of money in what, under the present arrangements, can only be a semi-official Labor daily. While the paper has sobered down somewhat, there is still an overanxious tendency to publish and enlarge upon any trifling grievance, to make a mountain out of a molehill, and to give to a quarrel or difference a wrong perspective.

It has been stated that a press syndicate has offered to purchase The Daily Herald and run it as a Labor daily, but as the directors were not satisfied that the opinions of the extreme sections would be given a hearing, there was no alternative left but to turn the offer down. In the same connection the names of Robert Blatchford and A. M. Thompson have been mentioned as editors of a Labor daily. Both men are excellent journalists, co-editors of The Clarion, a weekly Socialist journal with a rather strong following before the war.

The moderate leaders in the Labor group in the House of Commons still contribute occasional articles to The Clarion, which is representative of the more moderate type of Socialist thought, and a pleasing contrast to the "hotch-potch" of violent denunciation and class antagonism which is served up as Socialist theory by the Third Internationalists and worshipers of Moscow.

THREE PHASES OF PUBLIC FINANCE

Prestwich, England, Cooperators Are Told of the Fundamentals of Government Economics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PRESTWICH, England — The cooperation of the true cooperator does not confine itself to the mere buying and selling of goods. It governs his attitude in all matters relating to the public welfare. There was, therefore, a good attendance at the fourth weekend school arranged by the Prestwich Cooperative Society to hear Professor Hall, director of studies to the Cooperative Union, lecture on "Public Finance."

As soon as men came to live together in communities and introduced any kind of government, said the lecturer, some form of public finance became necessary. As communities developed and desired to extend the number of services performed by the community on behalf of its members, the scope of public finance increased or widened. In dealing with the fundamental theory of taxation he quoted the four canons of taxation laid down by Adam Smith, namely, equality, certainty, convenience and economy. By the first, Adam Smith meant that taxes should be in proportion to the individual's ability to pay in return for the services rendered to him by the state. Certainty meant that the individual should know his liability and be able to ascertain it exactly. Convenience meant that the tax should be collected at such times and in such amounts as were most convenient to the payer, while economy meant that the tax should take out of the pocket of the taxpayer as little as possible above the amount which went into the coffers of the state. A good tax was one which blended these fundamentals as much as possible.

Direct Taxation Favored

Discussing the advantages and disadvantages of direct and indirect taxation, Professor Hall said that direct taxation, such as income tax, enabled the taxpayer to know what he was paying; whereas indirect taxtion kept him in ignorance on this point. That was why governments were so fond of indirect taxation, because revenue could be got so much easier and without comment. Direct taxation, the professor contended, would arouse greater public interest in the way the money was spent. As evidence that the country was moving from indirect to direct taxation, Professor Hall gave the following figures covering a period of years, showing how the country's revenue had been secured:

	Indirect Taxes	Direst Taxes
1841-2	73%	27%
1901-2	51%	49%
1910-11	43%	57%
1913-14	43%	57%
1916-17	18%	82%

The worst feature of the indirect tax was that not only did the consumer pay the tax, but he also paid the seller's profit on the tax, so that if an article cost 1s. and there was 3d. in the tax, the person who sold the article would get his profit on 1s. 3d. Thus the burden was increased because of the tax.

Phases of Local Finance

Devoting his second lecture to "Local Finance," Professor Hall explained how the need for local finance arose, and described the sources from which local revenue is derived and the purpose for which it is spent. He explained the connection between the central government and local government in matters of finance, and the reasons why contributions were given by the central government for local services, such as education, and so forth. The subject of municipal trading was also reviewed by the lecturer, and the policy of profit-making in municipal departments was also discussed. The lecturer explained that the basis of rates—namely, the rental value of the house of the ratepayer with a deduction from the gross rent to cover the cost of repairs—was adopted as affording a rough and ready representation of the ability of the individual to pay rates. He pointed out that this was only a rough and ready basis, as a person with a small income and big family might require a bigger house than another individual who had a bigger income with a smaller family. In reply to a question as to the desirability of a municipal income tax, the lecturer declared himself against it on the ground that it would penalize the people of the poorer districts.

In his third lecture on "National Finance," Professor Hall traced the growth of the need for national expenditure and described the main groups of national services for which expenditure is incurred. He then reviewed the sources from which national revenue is derived. In this review he surveyed the various taxes, and expressed himself as favoring direct taxes rather than indirect taxation, but said he thought that a good case could be made out for indirect taxes upon luxuries. He suggested that probably the most effective way of taxing expenditure upon luxuries would be by taxing a person's expenditure over and above the amount required for the maintenance of self and family. At present, he said, the thrifty individual is penalized to some extent, whilst the thriftless man escapes. A tax upon expenditure would do something to relieve the pressure upon the thrifty man. He also advocated a tax upon increase of income, and taxation upon the increments of land values, but with land nationalization as the ultimate object.

MINE STRIKE IN TRANSVAAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal — In connection with the strike on the Crown Mines, steps are being taken to disperse the natives employed on the property. There are 15,000 natives on the Crown Mines. Of these 1000 are expired contract boys, and can leave at a moment's notice. Five hundred natives have left the mine and are to be distributed among the other mines. Boys to the number of 130 who handed in their tickets are leaving for their kraals. Work is now completely at a standstill.

CENTENARY OF A TZECH JOURNALIST

Writings of Charles Havlichek Endure as the First Press Contribution to Tzech Liberty

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia—Those who are acquainted with Prague and Tzecho-Slovakia, and who have remarked not only the quantity but also the quality of the journals now appearing in the Tzech language, the excellent weeklies and magazines devoted to politics, to art, natural science, trade and industry, will find it difficult to realize that less than 80 years ago there did not exist a single newspaper or journal of any kind in this country representing the interests of the Tzech Nation.

Previous to 1848 there was, it is true, a Prague newspaper published in the Tzech language, but it was subsidized by the Austrian authorities. For lack of subscribers and readers it was about to cease appearing, when a young Tzech of 24 years was appointed its editor. This young man was Karel (Charles) Havlichek. A Havlichek exhibition is now open at the National Museum of Prague. Charles Havlichek at once began to write in a manner which brought upon him the displeasure of the imperial government and, as result, he resigned his editorship, and with the financial assistance of Count Deym published an independent paper, the National News, devoted to the interests of the Tzech people.

Spokesman of the Nation

It was not long before the National News became, as it were, the evangel of the then awakening nation. A remarkably fresh and facile pen, a wonderful gift of epigrammatic expression, of biting satire and above all, a fervent patriotism, combined with political sagacity of no mean order, soon made Havlichek the public spokesman of the whole nation, just then beginning its conscious struggle for political and moral liberty. The absolutist Vienna Government saw in him one of its most dangerous foes. Charged with treason, he was acquitted by a jury. While in prison he had been elected by no less than five different constituencies in various parts of Bohemia and he left jail as a member of Parliament.

Later, when the National News was prohibited from appearing, he left Prague and went to Kutna Hora, where he issued another paper, The Slovan, and carried on an uncompromising fight against Austrian absolutism, then at the height of its power. Unintimidated by further prosecutions, Havlichek continued to issue his paper to educate public opinion and to champion the rights of the Tzech nation. Unable to stop his activities by legal means, the Vienna Government determined to silence him by illegal methods. In December, 1851, he was arrested in the middle of the night and haled away to Brixen in South Tyrol.

Four Years' Imprisonment

Havlichek was kept in confinement in Brixen for four years without trial, without even being informed of the charged against him. At this place he wrote one of his most famous works, his "Tyrol Elegies." He was released in 1852 and returned to his native land, silent and still persecuted.

His life was a tragedy of greatness but was not lived in vain. It was distinguished by an exalted morality, by love of truth and liberty and justice. It is he to whom the Tzechs largely owe the earliest stages of their political education; it was he who led the struggle against absolutism, against the Hapsburgs, against hierarchical and German oppression and arrogance; it was he who largely helped to make the Tzechs capable of seizing the opportunity when it came to secure their liberty and independence.

It is the misfortune of a small nation that its eminent men are in most cases unknown beyond its own frontiers. This too is Havlichek's fate, though his career, even as a mere example of what can be accomplished by journalistic effort when based on honest conviction, righteous cause, and clean methods, is well worthy the study of pressmen of all times and all countries.

NEED OF HARMONY IN SHOE INDUSTRY URGED

SALEM, Massachusetts—Judge Irwin in the Superior Court here this week said that the present was a time for harmony in the shoe industry of the east. If harmony could be obtained, he added, most of the shoes would not be made in New York and the west as at present.

His remarks from the bench were in connection with a bill of equity brought by the Lasters Local Union of Lynn against the Joint Council, United Shoe Workers of America, of that city, seeking an injunction against a referendum vote in that city in connection with the question of the acceptance of a wage reduction. Judge Irwin said that it was evident that the parties were too far apart for him to be able to bring them together and he referred the matter to the equity sessions of the court for a hearing in Boston today.

REFORM SCHEME IN LONDON PROJECTED

Royal Commission Considers a Plan to Place Public Services Under One Control, Without Forming "Super-Council"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The Royal Commission, which is considering the question of the reform of London government, has received the benefit of a far-sighted and loftily conceived scheme in that submitted on behalf of the London County Council by R. C. Norman. The nature of the problem is familiar to every one. London is the arena of the activities of numerous authorities controlling various geographical areas and many necessary services. Included in the term Greater London are some 120 separate authorities ranging from the London County Council itself down to several small urban and rural district councils.

The many systems of control in such affairs as tube railways, omnibuses, gas, electricity and other services, together with the varying definition of London adopted for purposes of the police service, water, and other communal amenities form a chaos which must be restored to order. An outstanding merit of the scheme under consideration is that it does not favor the idea of any new and unnecessary "super-council" between the Greater London Authority and Parliament, whether directly or indirectly elected: such a body could not fail to be a drag on the wheel as regards the activities of the actual administrative authority.

Permanent Settlement the Aim

The aim of the scheme is to make such a settlement as will render it unnecessary to tinker with the problem again within a few years. A greater London is projected based upon a consideration of the various areas corresponding to the jurisdiction of the various important services, such as police, water, post office, telephones, and electricity supply. Not one of these alone will give the exact boundary required, but each will pfovide a contribution to the solution of the problem. The population of the resultant area will probably amount to the huge total of 8,000,000. It is not necessary, however, to make the number of members on the new Greater London Council larger than the present London County Council.

Although the electorate will be greatly increased, the number of members in each constituency could well be lowered from two to one. Local sentiment will be gratified by the proposal to leave the present metropolitan boroughs, municipalities, and urban and rural councils largely unaltered. Their powers would remain almost as they are, except that they would lose some of their self-determination in the matter of levying rates; this restriction of their powers would only be carried out in the interests of rate-equalization.

Rates a Prime Consideration

The question of rates will be considered the most important of all by many of the inhabitants of the various localities concerned in the scheme. On this point the opinion of Sidney Webb is worth quoting. Writing in the Daily Herald recently, he said that, despite the fears of many of the authorities in the outer area which will be brought into London, closer union with central London means actually lower rates for the bulk of the population of the outside areas. What the timid ratepayers forget is that, so long as they are outside London, they are excluded from any partnership in the enormous ratable value of the city and Westminster, which the whole of greater London helps to create.

What is forgotten by Highgate and Richmond, Croydon and Hendon, is that, if their neighbors, Hampstead and Putney, Streatham and Paddington, were not already inside the London County Council area, the local rates required to meet the whole of their local expenditure would be greatly increased. They would, in fact, lose their present profitable partnership with Westminster and the city. It is these latter two areas, Mr. Webb points out, comprising just about 2 per cent of the population of greater London, which stand to have their existing rates raised by every step toward unification. Speaking broadly, the other 98 per cent of the population of Greater London, including nearly all the districts which it is proposed to bring in, stand to gain by every approach to unification.

Taken altogether the scheme is as nearly perfect as a reorganization of such magnitude can be. It allows full play to local interest and activity in those matters best left to local judgment and control; at the same time it insures the economy of central administration in those affairs where unity is desirable. It tackles the problem in such a way as to form a comprehensive solution to the vexed and intricate one of London government for a period of many years to come.

GERMAN WORKERS WILLING TO PAY

Chancellor Assured of Their Cooperation in Efforts to Fulfill Terms of Versailles Treaty

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The close of the year 1921 finds Germany confronted by grave problems but not despairing of their eventual solution. The question of reparations obviously stands first on the list for solution, and the future course of events in Germany will be shaped, or rather determined, by the attitude toward that question which the allied powers eventually decide on.

The economic aspects of this question may be left to economists, but there remains, of course, the political side, important, if apt to be overlooked. The great mass of the German people, it may be justly stated, admit the reasonableness of allied demand for reparations and are prepared—particularly the workers—to do their utmost to meet it. It is conceded, for one thing, that had Germany won the war the claims which Germany would have made would have been more exacting than those now formulated by the Allies. Moreover, on such questions as that of the reconstruction of the devastated areas a very large section of German public opinion really feels deeply—really wishes to repair the quite unnecessary ravages which the ruthless military machine committed there.

The underlying theory of reparations is now readily conceded alike by the German working classes and by the more liberal minded elements among the middle class, and the only disagreement with allied opinion on this point really concerns the question of the application of that theory. The German workers believe that the reparations as at present claimed can only be paid through the acceptance on their part of a lower standard of living than that prevailing in allied countries, a consideration which is not modified by the fact that in Germany there is abundant employment and in allied countries—notably Great Britain and the United States—there is slackness of trade and vast unemployment.

German Workers Assist

The admirable temper of the German workers in this matter therefore deserves greater recognition from allied countries than it has hitherto received. The willingness of the German working classes to make good the blunders and the crimes of the old imperialist machine alone renders the economic reconstruction of Europe possible, just as their iron discipline, their preference for constitutional methods, made of them a breakwater against which, in those dangerous months toward the end of 1918, the tide of Bolshevism broke harmlessly. The attitude of the majority of the middle class on this question of reparations is frankly not so satisfactory from the allied standpoint.

The great German middle class accepts with difficulty the theory that Germany provoked the war, and, unlike the masses, its members in the main do not feel morally responsible for the work of reparation. But even in the attitude of the middle class toward the reparations question, as toward other questions, a striking change of late is noticeable. For one thing the middle class—officials, business men, doctors, lawyers and the like—are beginning to look back on the old regime with more critical eyes than hitherto. The blunders which the Kaiser and his narrow circle of statesmen made are now more apparent to them, and while no great enthusiasm for the present government is displayed among members of the class mentioned, the movement in favor of a restoration of the monarchy seems to be losing ground.

"We are, of course, monarchists, but the time is not yet ripe for the restoration," is the phrase heard to come often from the lips of people who a few months back expected the reappearance of the Kaiser with confidence similar to that which reckons on the arrival of a train scheduled in a reliable railway guide. The change of opinions in that respect on the part of the middle class has, of course, enormously strengthened the position of the present democratic government of Dr. Wirth on general questions and incidentally on that of reparations.

Conservatives Watch Dr. Wirth

Dr. Wirth continues to be the "chancellor of fulfillment," although it need hardly be said that the failure of Germany to retain vital portions of Upper Silesia has discouraged him personally and has menaced the task of fulfillment. The position of his government is probably stronger than that which any German Republican Government has hitherto occupied. Even the Junkers unwillingly realize that with the French troops clamoring for permission to occupy the Ruhr and with German workers watchful and ready to crush the head of reaction wherever it appears, a Conservative Nationalist Government is not now possible in Germany. "Better, therefore, Wirth than another," seems to sum up their political philosophy at the moment.

As the opposition of the Junkers has weakened so the support which Dr. Wirth has received from the German working classes—Roman Catholics, members of the Christian trade unions, and the almost exclusively working-class membership of the powerful Socialist Party—has grown. The intrigues through which even members of his own party, the Roman Catholic Center, expected to undermine his position during the political crisis in Germany which followed the League of Nations' Upper Silesian decision, foundered entirely on the rocklike support which Dr. Wirth received from the workers of Germany. Their unity of view embraces the reparations question, and just as Dr. Wirth is "the chancellor of fulfillment," so the German workers, if rightly and tactfully treated by the Allies, will eventually prove the instrument of fulfillment of allied reparation claims.

OPINIONS DIFFER ON HAITIAN SITUATION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — If the United States would authorize the Haitians to elect a senate and chamber and gradually assume the government, and would abrogate the treaty of 1917 and work out a new one with the new régime, Haiti's problem would speedily be settled, according to Ernest Angell of New York, counsel for Union Patriotique d'Haiti, in an address to the Foreign Policy Association of Massachusetts. Alexander Kendall of Boston, who returned from Haiti last spring, said he did not believe the Haitians were yet capable of self-government. Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School, said he did not believe that the means adopted by the United States for entrance into Haiti ever would be justified. In his opinion the United States had not advanced to a point to justify it in going about undertaking to help out the governments of other countries no matter how backward they might be.

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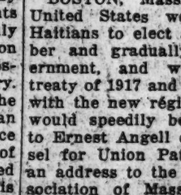

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GOOD MATERIAL AT CAMBRIDGE

Some Very Promising Oarsmen Are Seen in the Trial Eights Race at Ely From Which to Form the 1922 Crew

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAMBRIDGE, England—With many rowing Blues gone "down," it looked at one time as if Cambridge University would find it a difficult task to get together a really powerful eight for the intervarsity boat race against Oxford, which takes place this year on April 1, but some very promising oarsmen were seen in the trial eights race at Ely, and the opinion is that there is plenty of good material from which to form the 1922 crew.

Of the Blues to go "down," J. A. Campbell, who was president for only a term, will undoubtedly be greatly missed. He was considered to be one of the best heavyweight oarsmen of the present day. He filled the No. 6 position for two years. Another great loss is H. O. C. Boret, who made an ideal man for the bow position. He was very strong, and his style was described by the famous coach, Mr. Steven Farbairn, as being nearly perfect. Neither A. G. W. Penney nor A. B. Ritchie, both of whom rowed last March, is in residence. The most disconcerting news, however, is that P. H. G. H. S. Hartley, the famous stroke, who is in residence again, has decided not to row any more, and at the time of writing he had not taken any further active part in Cambridge rowing, although he had done some coaching. His powers as a leader are inestimable, and it is hoped that he will be persuaded to return and stroke the Cambridge crew once again. A great deal depends upon his decision.

With vacancies at bow, Nos. 2, 3 and 6, and possibly stroke, considerable work will be entailed to select the best combination. Of the remaining Blues, the president, H. B. Playford, Jesus', who has rowed in two victorious crews at No. 5, will presumably keep his position, while the secretary, the Hon. J. W. Fremantle, Third Trinity, who acquitted himself well in last year's race, is not likely to move from the No. 7 thwart. Fremantle has never appeared on the stroke side, but Playford stroked his College Light Four. A. D. B. Pearson, First Trinity, rowed at No. 4 last year and is again in residence.

There are a number of very promising seniors, who showed up to advantage in the trial eights race. Among them was B. G. Ivory, Pembroke, the only heavyweight oarsman who rowed in the trial eights. He is rather cumbersome with his shoulders and is inclined to be slow forward but he is strong and with good coaching should come to the front. Ian Macpherson, First Trinity, would, but for a stiff finish, be very pretty as regards style. T. R. A. Bevan was one of the two freshmen to gain inclusion. He has nice body form, a good recovery, and should develop into a good man after another year of rowing. To these bow side oars must be added the name of V. F. D. Lee, who was not included in the trial eights last year but gained his cap in 1920. He was spare man for the 1921 Cambridge crew.

The prominent stroke side oarsmen include A. J. Hodgkin, First Trinity, who, when he has been taught to get a sharper beginning, should rank as first class; L. B. Ussher, First Trinity, a hard worker and the type of man required for a varsity crew, and R. Teale, Christ's, who is an all-round, experienced oarsman. There is not a great deal to choose between the two trial eight strokes. H. W. Shuker, Lady Margaret, has a little more "go" than J. Hamilton, Caius, but not perhaps the length and regularity which is so conspicuous in Hamilton.

With Lee's long experience of rowing bow, he will present himself as the chief candidate for that position. He is on the light side, weighing under 11 stones, but he is strong and very stylish. Last year a 13st. man occupied the No. 2 position, but that was of course to counteract the strong pulling powers of Boret. Hodgkin gained his trial eights cap in 1920 at bow, and is amongst the likely men to be given trials. Other probable candidates for the vacant position are D. R. Rosevear and Ussher.

Macpherson has appeared with much success as a number 7, but Fremantle of course has occupied this position in the University boat. The latter might fit in at No. 3, at which position he has been seen before. Bevan, the Shrewsbury freshman, would also seem to be a likely oarsman for the No. 3 thwart. Pearson, the heavyweight Blue, who stands 6ft. 5in. and rowed against Oxford at No. 4, may retain his position, or he may fit in the crew at No. 6, Campbell's vacated seat. But then, the president, Playford, may take to this position. He is the same height as Pearson, but is a few pounds heavier. Should the president move from his position, Ivory seems the most likely man to fill his place, for he rows well at No. 5. As before mentioned, it is hoped, above all else, that Hartley will stroke the crew again. If his decision should be in the negative, there may be a great struggle between Hamilton and Shuker for the honor. In the middle of the boat a great deal will depend upon how the men fit in with each other. Last year's crew contained five men over 13 stones in weight, but this year's crew will not be so heavy and the average weight should be about 12st. 5lbs. as against 12st. 12lbs. last year.

HERIOT'S HAVE A GOOD WIN, 6 TO 3

Defeat Hawick in an Important Rugby Football Match in Scotland on January 2

SCOTTISH RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP
(To January 2 inclusive)

	W.	L.	D.	Points For	Points Agst
Glasgow Academicals	14	1	0	312	56
Heriot's	11	1	0	107	31
Glasgow High School	11	3	1	156	64
Stewart's College	8	3	0	113	27
Edinburgh University	5	3	1	75	78
Kelso	3	3	0	52	57
Watsonians	8	4	0	153	41
Melrose	8	4	1	97	45
West of Scotland	5	4	1	87	95
Edinburgh Wanderers	6	4	1	71	62
Hawick	8	5	1	137	42
Gala	7	5	3	94	72
Selkirk	4	6	3	82	73
Greenock Wanderers	0	6	0	8	111
Langholm	0	6	0	8	122
Glasgow University	3	7	0	35	108
Jedforest	3	8	2	71	90
Kelvinside Academicals	5	8	1	58	100
Edinburgh Institution	3	8	1	56	193
Edinburgh Academicals	2	8	0	44	122
Hillhead High School	1	10	3	40	151
Royal High School	2	10	2	38	155

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland — Of the Rugby football matches which were played in Scotland on January 2, one stood out from all the others in importance. That was the return engagement between Hawick and Heriot's Former Pupils at Hawick. A defeat would have been serious for Heriot's, who stood equal with the Glasgow Academicals at the top of the championship standing. They did not lose, however, but won by 6 points to 3. Spoiling was keen and sure, and a lot of kicking into touch was indulged in, especially by the Hawick men, who made little attempt at concerted movements. The Heriotonians, however, are noted opportunists. Two smart tries were scored by them before the finish, and, in between, C. H. Farmer kicked a penalty goal for Hawick. These scores, following an unfruitful period, came close upon each other and made a good finish to a strenuous encounter. Both the try-getters for Heriot's were forwards, D. S. Kerr, who played in the Edinburgh versus Glasgow inter-city game, and J. M. Graham, who came into the team as a reserve. Chief credit for the first try went to J. D. Morrison, one of the wing threequarters.

The other matches on January 2 had little importance as regards the championship, which, at the time, was largely a duel between Heriot's of Edinburgh and the Glasgow Academicals. The Royal High School Former Pupils and Gala played a drawn game of one try each, noteworthy performers being Andrew Murdison for Gala and Edward McLaren for the school men. Selkirk lost to Glasgow University by 11 points to 0, but was without two of its best players in the back division, W. E. Bryce and G. T. Wilson. The men of Melrose were also defeated by a Glasgow side—Glasgow High School Former Pupils. The latter won by 3 tries to 1 and were easily the better side. The Glasgow Academicals, even with a weak team, had no great difficulty in defeating the Former Pupils of Hillhead High School, who lost by 15 points to 4.

The feature of play on the previous Saturday was a match between the Watsonians and Glasgow High School Former Pupils. There was plenty of "ginger" put into the play, but the football was not of such a high class as it would probably have been had the teams been at full strength. The back play, in particular, suffered, and the game was mainly a hard struggle between two well-matched packs. While far fewer openings went to the Watsonians, they managed to score three tries, one of which was converted, to their opponents' two tries—11 points to 6. It was a capital performance, especially as the Glasgow team led by two tries at half time. To Edinburgh people, the result was very satisfactory, for it brought to a close a remarkable run of successes by the Glasgow High School over Edinburgh clubs. They had previously met six of them and beaten them all, and these six included Heriot's former pupils, Edinburgh University, and Stewart's College former pupils.

The only match in Edinburgh on December 31 was that between the Edinburgh Academicals and Stewart's College. As was expected, the Stewart's men were good winners, by 3 tries to 0, but the Academicals gave them a keen battle. The Academicals played one of their best games of the season and did well both forward and at halfback. At threequarter, however, there was a weakness—an absence of penetrative power. The Hawick men defeated the Royal High School Former Pupils at Hawick by 17 points to 3, and, if they did not play particularly well, were the better side. Their forwards were the stronger and cleverer pack, even with R. S. Davies away. By the aid of a penalty kick, Jedforest defeated Kelvinside Academicals at Jedburgh. Each side scored a try, which was converted. Gala gained another victory for the Borders over Glasgow, defeating the University of that city by 11 points to 3.

PHILADELPHIA GETS GAME

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland — The annual football game between the West Point Cadets and the Annapolis Midshipmen will be played this year on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Saturday, November 25. This announcement was authorized by Commander D. L. Howard, secretary-treasurer of the Navy Athletic Association.

GOAL SCORING IN SCOTTISH LEAGUE

There Were Eight Dual Scorers in the Association Football Matches Held on December 31

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland—There were eight dual scorers in the Scottish Association Football League on December 31, and among them were some of the leading marksmen of the season. Duncan Walker, St. Mirren, the leader of the list, was again able to find the net, but on this occasion only 1 goal fell to him. That, however, was sufficient to enable him to increase his advantage over his closest rivals, for neither Hugh Ferguson, Motherwell, nor John Miller, Aberdeen, scored, and T. H. O. Jennings, Raith Rovers, was still absent from the field. George Henderson and George French, of Glasgow Rangers and Greenock Morton, respectively, rose by virtue of two goals apiece, and Allan Brown, Clyde, was enabled, by his two succe sful shots, to join the band of men with double figure aggregates. Thomas Cairns, Glasgow Rangers, also raised his total to 10. The list:

Player and club—	Goals
Duncan Walker, St. Mirren	29
Hugh Ferguson, Motherwell	24
John Miller, Aberdeen	19
George Henderson, Glasgow Rangers	17
T. H. O. Jennings, Raith Rovers	17
George French, Greenock Morton	16
John Wood, Dumbarton	16
Andrew Cunningham, Glasgow R.	12
T. B. McInally, Celtic	11
William Reid, Albion Rovers	11
Allan Brown, Clyde	10
John Blair, Partick Thistle	10
Joseph Cassidy, Celtic	10
Thomas Cairns, Glasgow Rangers	10
Russell Allan, Third Lanark	9
William Bird, Dundee	9
Donald Slade, Ayr United	9
Frank Walker, Third Lanark	9
Patrick Gallagher, Celtic	8
David Halliday, Dundee	8
J. J. Quinn, Ayr United	8
Robert Bauld, Raith Rovers	7
William Culley, Kilmarnock	7
Harry Cunningham, Ayr United	7
Thomas Miller, Heart of Midlothian	7
Adam McLean, Celtic	7
James McColl, Partick Thistle	7

PEABODY AGAIN WINNER OF TITLE

Union Boat Club Squash Racquet Player Defends His Canadian Championship Rather Easily

OTTAWA, Ontario—C. C. Peabody of the Union Boat Club, Boston, Massachusetts, easily outclassed the field in the annual Canadian squash racquet championship tournament of 1922 which was played here last week and successfully defended his championship title of 1921. In only one of his matches was he forced to play more than the regulation number of games and that was in the final round when he met a fellow-countryman, R. C. Bray, whom he defeated 15—14, 17—18, 15—1, 15—1.

This year found a number of Boston players taking part in the championship and they had a monopoly of the tournament after the third round as that round found the last of the Canadians eliminated.

D. A. Martin, made the best showing of any of the Canadian players, when he met Peabody in the fourth round. While the local player did not win a single set, he made things interesting, the Boston player winning by the close scores of 17—14, 15—13, 18—15. The summary for the tournament follows:

FIRST ROUND

C. C. Peabody, Boston, defeated P. B. German, Ottawa, 15—7, 15—9, 15—6.

Harold Plimpton, Boston, defeated J. Labrique, Quebec, 15—14, 15—4, 16—14.

M. T. Wendell, Boston, defeated Harvey Pulford, Ottawa, 15—10, 15—8, 15—10.

T. B. Plimpton, Boston, defeated C. K. C. Martin, Toronto, 15—5, 15—5, 15—8.

R. C. Bray, Boston, defeated R. Quain, Ottawa, 15—8, 15—10, 15—8.

C. A. Wakefield, Boston, defeated J. R. Hemsted, Ottawa, 15—10, 15—8, 11—15, 16—15.

E. M. Hinkle, Harvard University, defeated J. F. McKinley, Ottawa, 12—15, 15—8, 15—12, 15—12.

W. S. Greening, Toronto, defeated W. M. Bullivant, Boston, 15—8, 15—12, 15—10.

SECOND ROUND

C. C. Peabody, Boston, defeated W. B. Kingsmill, Toronto, 17—14, 15—5, 15—6.

B. Plimpton, Boston, defeated V. V. Harvey, Ottawa, 11—15, 18—17, 9—15, 18—15, 18—16.

THIRD ROUND

D. A. Martin, Hamilton, defeated W. Greening, Toronto, 15—9, 15—13, 10—16, 15—12.

C. A. Wakefield, Boston, defeated H. Des Riviers, Quebec, 15—9, 15—6, 15—11.

A. P. Clark, Philadelphia, defeated A. B. White, Montreal, 9—15, 15—7, 15—9, 11—15, 15—9.

M. T. Wendell, Boston, defeated T. B. Plimpton, Boston, 15—11, 15—13, 15—10.

R. C. Bray, Boston, defeated George Lavoie, Quebec, 15—8, 15—6, 17—15.

E. M. Hinkle, Harvard University, defeated W. H. Gilmour, Ottawa, 15—8, 15—10, 18—15.

FOURTH ROUND

C. C. Peabody, Boston, defeated D. A. Martin, Hamilton, 17—14, 15—13, 18—15.

C. A. Wakefield, Boston, defeated A. P. Clark, Philadelphia, 14—18, 9—15, 15—13, 15—11, 15—10.

M. T. Wendell, Boston, defeated Harold Plimpton, Boston, 15—8, 15—11, 12—15, 13—15, 15—9.

R. C. Bray, Boston, defeated E. M. Hinkle, Harvard University, 15—13, 18—16, 17—14.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

C. C. Peabody, Boston, defeated C. A. Wakefield, Boston, 15—12, 15—3, 15—10.

R. C. Bray, Boston, defeated M. T. Wendell, Boston, 15—13, 11—15, 18—16, 17—14.

FINAL ROUND

C. C. Peabody, Boston, defeated R. C. Bray, Boston, 15—14, 17—18, 15—1, 15—1.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE TRACK RACES SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

AMES, Iowa—The Iowa State College indoor track season will open with two relay races in which the Cardinal and Gold two-mile team will compete with Notre Dame University in Chicago, Illinois, January 27, and Pennsylvania State College at New York, February 1.

Three members of the team which will make the trip east ran on the two-mile team which set the United States record for this distance at the Drake relays last spring. The three veterans are B. A. Webb '22, O. O. Higgins '22 and A. E. Wolters '23. The fourth man will be either W. E. Frevert '22 or E. O. Bierbaum '23.

Iowa State will meet Notre Dame in a special race at the athletic carnival of the Illinois Athletic Club at Chicago Illinois. This is the second meeting of the two schools in competition for a cup offered for this event. Iowa State won the first leg on the cup last winter.

The Pennsylvania State meet will be held in connection with the Millrose Athletic Association games in Madison Square Garden, New York, and will bring together what are probably the strongest teams in their respective sections.

FRENCH SPORTS ARE A SUCCESS

Many Records Are Lowered and Standard in Track and Field Events Is Higher Than Before

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France—The past athletic season in France has been very successful. Many records have been lowered and the standard, both in track and field events, is higher than it was. Outside France, too, Frenchmen have carried their colors with success, Henri Bernard winning the 120-yard hurdles championship of England. The present athletic champions of France are as follows:

100 Meters—Réné Lorain, Club Athlétique de la Société Générale.

200 Meters—Raymond Jamois, Stade Français.

400 Meters—Gaston Fery, Métropolitan Club.

800 Meters—Edmond Brossard, Club Athlétique de la Société Générale.

1500 Meters—André Audinet, Club Athlétique de la Société Générale.

5000 Meters—Joseph Guillemot, Club Athlétique de la Société Générale.

10,000 Meters—Louis Corlet, Club Athlétique de la Société Générale.

110-Meter Hurdles—Henri Bernard, Club Athlétique de la Société Générale.

400-Meter Hurdles—Louis Arnaudin, Stade Bordelais.

Running High Jump—Robert Guilloux, Stade Français.

Running Broad Jump—Louis Morain, Stade Poitevin.

Pole Vault—Paul Lagarde, Club Athlétique Beglais.

Weight-throw—Daniel Pierre, Football Club de Rouen.

Discus-throw—Paul Béranger, Stade Français.

Javelin-throw—Eugéne Picard, Racing Club de France.

VICTORIA WINS AND TAKES LEAD

Defeats Vancouver in a Pacific Coast Hockey League Game by Score of 5 Goals to 4

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	P. C.
Victoria	8	1	6	.571
Vancouver	8	0	7	.533
Seattle	5	1	8	.384

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Victoria went back into the leadership of the Pacific Coast Hockey League Monday night when they outskated and outstickhandled Vancouver by a slight margin to win by 5 goals to 4. The visitors were without the services of the veteran defense man Johnson, who jumped the team last week; but with Captain Oatman back in the game after a couple of weeks' absence and Meeking showing the best form of his career at rover, the team displayed improved balance and effectiveness.

After Victoria had assumed a 2-goal lead in the first five minutes on long shots which Lehman failed to stop, Vancouver tied it up and forged ahead, 4 to 3, in the second period. Superior work by the forward line in the first half of the last period netted the Capitals two goals, just sufficient to win. The summary:

VICTORIA		VANCOUVER
Dunderdale, W.	lw	Loughlin, lw
Meeking, r.	c	Adams
Frederickson, c.	r	MacKay
Halderson, rw	lw	Barrie
C. Loughlin, ld.	rd	Duncan
Oatman, rd.	ld	Cook
Fowler, g.	g	Lehman

Score—Victoria 5, Vancouver 4. Goals—Oatman, Halderson, C. Loughlin, Frederickson, Dunderdale for Victoria; Adams 2, MacKay, Parkes for Vancouver. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PENN STATE PLANS A DUAL GOLF MEET

STATE COLLEGE, Pennsylvania—A duel meet with the University of Pennsylvaania over the Pennsylvania State College course will be the first intercollegiate golf match ever held at State College. The match will be a four-man affair, and the date has been set for May 6.

Pennsylvania State's nine-hole golf course was opened about three years ago by the department of physical education and the game has taken a firm hold on the students. With the addition of R. R. Rutherford to the department of physical education about a year ago, plans were begun for the development of a varsity team.

MARYLAND ELECTS BAILEY

COLLEGE PARK, Maryland—C. T. Bailey of Badensburg, Maryland, has been chosen captain of the University of Maryland baseball squad. Bailey has been first-string catcher for three years and is a consistent performer. He was also center in the football team for three years and was a guard on the basketball team.

MINNESOTA WINS FIVE STRAIGHT

Defeats the Indiana University Basketball Quintet in a Fast Game by 19 Points to 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BLOOMINGTON, Indiana—The University of Minnesota won its fifth straight victory on Monday by defeating Indiana University, 19 to 16, in the fastest basketball game seen on the local floor this season. In the first five minutes A. A. Kearney '23 made the first points of the game for Minnesota. A few seconds later Harold Sanford '24 tied the score with a long field goal. Kearney and Sanford each threw foul goals and the score was tied again.

G. B. Coffey '24, starting his first game at center, made a long goal from near the center of the floor. Kearney followed with a foul goal and Wilfred Bahr '24 and Coffey followed with a long goal, putting Indiana in the lead at 10 to 4. Kearney made another foul and R. E. Hultkrans '25 shot a field goal from the center of the floor just as the half ended with Indiana leading, 10 to 7.

Minnesota came back strong at the beginning of the second half, Kearney, back guard, going down the floor and making two field goals and also throwing a foul goal, putting his team in the lead, 12 to 10. E. M. Hanson '22, center, dropped in a goal from the field and Kearney followed with a foul goal, making the score 15 to 10 in favor of the Gophers.

Indiana seemed to have difficulty in breaking up the Minnesota attack, their opponents making 10 points in succession in the second half. Then Coffey, center for Indiana, brought the crowd to their feet by dropping in two long shots from the floor. The score was 15 to 14 and both teams were battling hard and displaying the best basketball seen here in many a game. H. C. Severinson '24, the floor guard for Minnesota, then added two points, followed by another goal by Coffey. Score was now 17 to 16, but Minnesota came through strong at the finish.

With a field goal by Hanson and another foul goal by Kearney the game ended 19 to 16, Minnesota thus keeping a perfect percentage at the top of the "big ten" conference. Kearney for Minnesota and Coffey and Sanford for Indiana were the outstanding stars. The summary:

MINNESOTA		INDIANA
Doyle, lf.	rg	Thomas, Crowe
Severinson, rf.	lg	Hauss, Eberhart
Hanson, c.	c	Coffey
Hultkrans, lg.	rf	Bahr
Kearney, rg.	lf	Sanford

Score—University of Minnesota 19, Indiana University 16. Goals from floor—Hanson 3, Kearney 2, Hultkrans, Severinson for Minnesota; Coffey 5, Sanford, Bahr for Indiana. Goals from foul—Kearney 5 for Minnesota; Sanford 2 for Indiana Referee—Young. Umpire—Maloney.

YALE DEFEATED BY DARTMOUTH

J. A. Malcolm and Capt. J. A. S. Millar Play Brilliant Basketball for the Winners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—In a game far below championship class the Dartmouth College basketball team defeated the Yale varsity here Monday night by a score of 23 to 10. Neither team gave much of an exhibition of team play, and penalties came thick and fast. This not only tended to slow up the game, but put a premium on shooting from the foul line, in which department T. H. Cullen '23 made the fine showing of shooting 11 of his 12 tries successful, while C. H. Baither '23S, and J. N. Kernan '22, the two Yale players who tried converting fouls into points, made only four of their 21 chances count.

For Dartmouth J. A. Malcolm '24 and Capt. J. A. S. Millar '23 were the stars, the all-round playing of Millar being some of the best seen here in some time. J. H. Haas '24 did some fine guarding for the Elis and but for this Dartmouth would have run up a much larger score. The summary:

DARTMOUTH		YALE
Malcolm, Moore, lf.	rg	Haas
Cullen, rf.	lg	Kernan
Shaneman, c.	c	Cooper
Goldstein, Keep, lg.	rf	Conklin
Miller, rg.	lf	Baither

Score—Dartmouth College 23, Yale University 10. Goals from floor—Malcolm 2, Shaneman 2, Cullen, Keep for Dartmouth; Baither 2, Haas for Yale. Goals from foul—Cullen 11 for Dartmouth; Baither 3, Kernan for Yale. Referee—T. J. Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire—E. J. Thorpe, De La Salle. Time—Two 20m. periods.

TWYEFFORT WINS IN JUNIOR FOILS

French Y. M. C. A. Fencer Takes the United States Title From Field of 21 Opponents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Twenty-two entries for the junior foils competition for the Hammond prize made the contest at the New York Athletic Club Monday night close and interesting. Three strips were used, six qualifying for the finals. The ultimate victor turned up in Herbert Twyeffort, French Y. M. C. A., who took the final bout of the contest from Ray W. Dutcher, New York Athletic Club, with F. McN. Ransom tying Dutcher for second place.

On the first strip were W. C. Briggs, Yale University; H. S. Hettinger, Fencers Club, Philadelphia; Nicolas Muray, Washington Square Fencers; F. McN. Ransom, Fencers Club, New York; L. F. Bishop Jr., New York Athletic Club, P. F. Farley, Columbia University; Marcel Gaguerel, McBurney School, and John Fuertes, Columbia University.

On the second were H. F. Wendel, Fencers Club, Philadelphia; D. F. Cavers, Fencers Club, Philadelphia; Herbert Hirsh, Fencers Club, New York; Harold Bloomer, Columbia University; Eric Sjoquist, New York Athletic Club; A. L. Walker Jr., Yale University, and Louis Bresson, French Y. M. C. A.

The third strip included Pieter Myer, Washington Square Fencers; H. B. Guillan, New York Athletic Club; Denis Bencoe, Columbia University; B. M. Simpson, Fencers Club, Philadelphia; Frank Squeglia, McBurney School; R. W. Dutcher, New York Athletic Club, and Herbert Twyeffort, French Y. M. C. A.

On the first strip, Ransom took six of his seven, but Farley excluded Muray on the basis of touches, having 17 scored against him to Muray's 25, the bout scores being 5—2. On the second, Walker took every bout, while Bresson was second, with one defeat. The third stripe was not completed as Twyeffort won his first five bouts and Dutcher lost only one of six. The summary of the final round follows:

Herbert Twyeffort, French Y. M. C. A., defeated Dutcher, 5—3; Ramson 5—2; Farley 5—2; Walker 5—4.

R. W. Dutcher, New York A. C., defeated Farley, 5—3; Walker 5—3; Bresson 5—1.

F. McN. Ransom, Fencers Club of New York, defeated Dutcher, 5—2; Walker 5—4; Bresson 5—1.

P. F. Farley, Columbia University, defeated Ransom, 5—3.

A. L. Walker Jr., Yale University, defeated Farley, 5—3.

Louis Bresson, French Y. M. C. A., defeated Twyeffort, 5—4.

GRINNELL FIVE WINS CLOSE GAME

F. W. Benz's Throw From Foul Defeats the Washington Quintet in an Overtime Battle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Making good on a foul throw while T. C. Thompson '22 of Washington University failed to cage the ball, enabled F. W. Benz '24, center on the Grinnell College basketball team, to win the first game of the Missouri Valley Conference season for his team in the contest between the two fives at Francis Gymnasium Friday night. The black and red of Grinnell triumphed, 23 to 22.

The game was the first extra time battle of the season to date. At the finish mark both quintets were tied, 22 to 22. Umpire Quigley announced the extra five minutes of play. With two minutes to go a double foul was called on W. J. Thumser '23 of Washington and H. W. McLain '24, who had substituted for Whitehill '23 of Grinnell. Thompson shot first and missed the throw. Benz caged the ball and Grinnell emerged the victor.

For closeness of play, the game has seldom been equaled on the local court. Both fives started to play a defensive game and at only one stage of the contest was one team more than four points ahead.

Washington scored eight field goals while Grinnell made seven, but Washington also had more fouls called upon it, enabling Benz to cage nine out of 13 attempted, while Thompson's best was six of eight chances. The summary:

GRINNELL		WASHINGTON
Baker, lf.	rg	Leffler
Whitehill, McLain, rf.	lg	Schnaus
Benz, c.	c	Cristal
Janssen, lg.	rf	Thompson
Macy, rg.	lf	Thumser

Score—Grinnell College 23, Washington University 22. Goals from floor—Whitehill 2, Benz 3, Baker, Macy for Grinnell; Thompson 3, Cristal 3, Thumser, Leffler for Washington. Goals from foul—Benz 9 for Grinnell; Thompson 6 for Washington. Referee—E. C. Quigley. Time—Two 20m. periods and five minutes overtime.

PURDUE WINNER AT BASKETBALL

Defeats Northwestern University in Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—Purdue University defeated Northwestern University, an Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association game, Monday, 32 to 19. Purdue led at the end of the first half 17 to 9. D. S. White '22 of Purdue led the scoring with 18 points. Capt. R. F. Miller '23, with his excellent guarding, was the chief factor in keeping the Northwestern score low and, in addition, Northwestern was noticeably weak in basket-shooting, missing many easy shots. Purdue's accurate overhead passing and greater speed repeatedly carried the ball to their end of the floor for a score. J. J. Paterson '23, with four baskets, headed the Northwestern team in scoring and floor work. H. M. McKenzie '23 gave Northwestern a five-point lead at the start of the game, but Purdue made 11 points before the next Purple score. Northwestern made frequent changes at the forward positions in an effort to improve the team work, but Miller broke up most of the plays before the Purple players could try for the basket. The summary:

PURDUE		NORTHWESTERN
Masters, lf.	rg	McKenzie
Eversman, rf.	lg	Paterson
Gullion, Treat, c.	c	Holmes, Houghton
Miller, lg.	rf	Colburn, Sherer, Palmer
White, rg.	lf	Saunders, Franzen

Score—Purdue University 32, Northwestern University 19. Goals from floor—White 5, Eversman 3, Masters 2, Gullion 2 for Purdue; Paterson 4, McKenzie 2, Saunders 2 for Northwestern. Goals from fouls—White 8 for Purdue; McKenzie 3 for Northwestern. Referee—J. J. Schommer. Umpire—N. E. Kearns. Time—Two 20m. periods

MONTCLAIR GAINS UNEXPECTED WIN

Scores Another Success Against the Princeton Team in Class B Squash Tennis on Tuesday

METROPOLITAN INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT
(Class B)

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Harvard	9	0	1000
Princeton	6	3	.667
Columbia	5	3	.625
Yale	5	4	.556
Montclair	4	7	.364
D. K. E.	3	7	.300
Crescent	1	9	.100

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The squash tennis team of the Montclair Athletic Club, which has been a remarkable factor in the Class B. championship this season, again scored an unexpected success against the Princton Club team, which has held second position throughout the year, winning 4 matches to 3, while only two matches were played in the other match, between D. K. E. Club and Columbia University Club, on Tuesday, each winning one.

It was the leading Montclair players who were the factor in giving the visiting team the advantage, H. V. Crawford, Parke Parker and Frank Seller each taking their matches in straight games, though Jarvis Cromwell carried Parker to extra points before he lost the first. J. G. Waldron, the other victor for Montclair, had more trouble in defeating A. D. Mittendorf, losing the first game and giving Mittendorf quite a long lead in the second before he settled into his best game. J. M. Denison did the best work for Princeton, winning from James Sanders, who has not been playing lately, without trouble. The summary:

H. V. Crawford, Montclair, defeated Leonard Beekman, Princeton, 15—5, 15—8.

Parke Parker, Montclair, defeated Jarvis Cromwell, Princeton, 17—15, 15—4.

Frank Seller, Montclair, defeated A. M. Kidder, Princeton, 15—6, 15—8.

J. M. Denison, Princeton, defeated James Sanders, Montclair, 15—8, 15—7.

J. G. Waldron, Montclair, defeated A. D. Mittendorf, Princeton, 12—15, 15—8, 15—1.

G. A. Walker Jr., Princeton, defeated C. A. Hipkins, Montclair, 15—13, 15—8.

J. C. McKibben, Princeton, defeated R. B. Luchars, Montclair, 18—13, 18—13.

The surprise of the Columbia match against the D. K. E. Club was the defeat of G. J. Gould Jr. by G. G. Davidson who has been only a substitute on the D. K. E. lineup. Gould started off well, taking the first game rather easily and showing traces of his brother's style, but failed to maintain the pace in the other games. The summary:

F. W. Chambers, Columbia, defeated W. W. Taylor, D. K. E., 16—18, 15—8, 15—4.

G. G. Davidson, D. K. E., defeated G. J. Gould Jr., Columbia, 8—15, 15—10, 15—1.

GOLF PRESIDENT FOR MORE LINKS

A. R. Gates, Head of the Western Golf Association, to Help Increase the Public Courses

CHICAGO, Illinois — Public links golf, which has produced so many star players in the last few years and spread to cities all over the country, both large and small, is to be fostered in this country by the Western Golf Association, according to an announcement by President A. R. Gates of this city. It is planned to form a public links committee to aid in the building, financing and operation of golf links, so that the game may be made available to every one who cares to play.

The largest number of public links in the United States, where the game until recently has been limited largely to private clubs, is in Chicago, which claims nine courses, all of which are so congested that the forest preserve commissioners, headed by R. W. McKinley, is planning several more.

During last season more than 105,000 persons played over the nine-hole course in Lincoln Park alone, while at Olympia Fields, a private club with three 18-hole links, only 60,000 played. Hardly a city of 3000 or more population in the middle west does not have at least a nine-hole course today, according to reports gathered by the Western Golf Association. Some of the smaller cities operate their links as private clubs, many of them are semi-private, while still others are public and free.

It is to help in building more links of this sort that the Western Association, which now has some 300 clubs as members, will lend organized aid. President Gates asserted that golf was no longer "a rich man's game" and referred to such players as Francis Ouimet, J. P. Guilford and Charles Evans Jr., all champions, as an indication that many really capable golfers come from the ranks of the poor and many from public links.

B. A. A. WINS AT HOCKEY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Athletic Association hockey team defeated Pere Marquette on Tuesday evening at the Boston Arena in the United States Amateur Hockey Association series by 6 to 3.

HOPPE TO MEET SCHAEFER

NEW YORK, New York—W. F. Hoppe, former world's 18.2 professional balkline billiard champion, will meet Jacob Schaefer, his conqueror, in a match for the title at Chicago, Illinois, March 27, 28, 29.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CANADA'S BUSINESS CONDITION REVIEW

Manufacturers Association Shares in General Feeling That Times Are Improving Even Though Figures May Be Lacking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The last week in the month finds little change in the Canadian business situation from that which existed at the end of the year. There is this much to be said, however; things are a month nearer the end of what was expected to be the most trying period that the country had passed through in a long time, and still there have been no marked untoward developments. The realization of this inspires confidence, and confirms the belief that not only has the worst been past, but that the outlook is steadily growing brighter.

A very complete survey of the Canadian industrial situation has recently been made by the Canadian Manufacturers Association, which, by reason of its large membership in all portions of the country, doubtless is as well informed on actual business conditions as anybody. Running through the mass of written opinions covering every important branch of industry, one cannot but be impressed by the generally optimistic note. The following, from George H. Lees of George H. Lees & Co., Hamilton, is characteristic of the general feeling: "We cannot give any forceful arguments as to why times will be better in 1922, but there is a general feeling that they will, and we share in that belief."

Value of General Feeling

This opinion is not the less valuable because it is not supported by figures, and a number of very positive reasons. The improvement in conditions will have taken place before the figures showing it are available. All that they will show is the extent to which the improvement has taken place.

The furniture manufacturers are holding several large exhibitions, the first of which is already in progress at Kitchener, Ontario, reports indicating that a very large number of orders have been taken, sufficient, indeed, to keep the factories going for a considerable length of time. The Dominion Iron & Steel Company at Sydney reports the opening of some of their mills, among other orders, one for 12,000 tons of steel rails having been received from the Grand Trunk Railway.

The prospects for the building trades this year look especially good. As is generally known, there is a huge amount of construction to be started as soon as labor costs warrant action, indeed, if this troublesome factor can be got out of the way, there should be something like an old-time building boom. As yet it is too early to speak confidently of what will be done; but the Minister of Labor having urged the builders and the leaders of the building trades to get together and agree upon wage scales, it is practically certain that this will be done without delay, so that there will be little delay in starting work as soon as the weather warrants.

During the past week the bond market has been very buoyant, Victories having led in the advance, though government bonds generally have kept well to the fore. Provincial issues, or such portions of them as could be had, have been eagerly sought. A $500,000 issue of Ontario Hydro bonds was sold on a basis of 5.52 per cent, as compared with a basis of 6.28 per cent last September. It remains to be seen whether these values will hold or not; in the meantime they must be taken as an indication of underlying strength.

Improvement in Rails

The strength shown by the Canadian Pacific Railroad during the week may be due merely to the general improvement in rails; but there is reason to think that the company's special investments will show very good results. Among other things, its steamships are carrying a very large amount of passenger business from New York to the West Indies and the Mediterranean.

The bank clearings for the week ending January 19, in so far as Toronto is concerned, show an increase of $12,000,000 over those for the same week last year; Montreal's still show a decrease, but last week they were only a little less than $3,000,000 below those for a year ago.

Trade returns for December show a marked decrease in values as compared with those for the same month last year, the grand total for the month having been $147,234,000, as compared with $236,984,000. The imports were valued at $60,049,000, as compared with $95,882,000; while the total exports were $150,900,000, as compared with $87,200,000. While there has been a marked decrease in the volume of imports, the decrease in exports is more apparent than real. For example, the value of agricultural exports, mostly food, for the month was but $42,433,000, against $84,482,000 in December, 1920; but this was due chiefly to the remarkable drop in the value of farm products.

Canadian banks continue to make excellent annual statements, the Dominion bank's report showing immediately available assets amounting to more than 51 per cent of the bank's whole indebtedness to the public. Profits for the year were $1,125,181 as compared with $1,847,000 last year. During the year the usual dividend of 12 per cent with a bonus of 1 per cent were paid. The National Trust announces net profits for 1921 of $301,-885, as compared with $253,823 for 1920.

Alberta made a very satisfactory sale of her $3,846,000, 20-year, 5 per cent issue, which brought 102.866, American payment. New Brunswick did equally well with her $1,800,000 issue.

The Montreal Public Service Corporation's bill now before the Quebec Legislature seems to foreshadow important developments of hydroelectric power, involving an initial expenditure of $25,000,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A new departure in foreign trade education has been announced by the American Express Company. A tour to Europe is being organised by this company with the purpose of giving to those who are seriously interested in foreign trade an opportunity to obtain at first-hand acquaintance with industry and business abroad. The tour, which will take sixty-five days, will cover the most important commercial and industrial centers of England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Switzerland.

Steamship lines operating vessels from New York to ports in the Levant plan two increases in the freight rates to Beirut and Alexandria, the first to go into effect February 1 and the second in March. The boosts will be made in proportion to the activity in the merchandise handled, the project calling for largest increases in rates for the traffic that shows the most animation.

Exports of crude and refined oil from Mexico in December totaled 19,-397,093 barrels, an increase of 1,862,-000 over November. Exports for the year are placed at 132,665,766 barrels. Of exports in December Mexican Petroleum shipped 28,711,456 barrels; Standard Oil of New Jersey 25,494,174; Mexican Eagle 25,459,220, and Mexican Gulf 13,722,034.

Press advices from Prague say that the government has signed an agreement with the Franco-American Standard Oil Company giving it a monopoly for oil prospecting and well-sinking in Tzecho-Slovakia.

Increase in Argentine petroleum production in 1921 over the preceding year has been reported to the United States Department of Commerce. Official figures give the production in the Commodoro Rivadadia fields in 1921 at 78,390,387 gallons, compared with 59,847,595 in 1920.

KAFFIRS DEPRESSED IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England — Apprehension that negotiations to bring about an end to the strike of the workers on the Rand would fail had an unfavorable effect on the Kaffir list on the stock exchange yesterday. Oil shares held well. Royal Dutch was 34½, Shell Transport & Trading 4½, and Mexican Eagle 3 11-16. Industrials were good in spots.

Dollar descriptions were dull and featureless. Home rails made slight gains. Repurchases caused Argentine rails to move upward. The gilt-edged section was firmer. French loans drooped owing to further heaviness at Paris.

Consols for money 52¾; Grand Trunk 1½, De Beers 10, Rand Mines 2, bar silver 35d. per ounce; money 3½ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 3¾ per cent; three months' bills 3¾ per cent.

REPORT OF FOREIGN BANKING ASSOCIATION

NEW YORK, New York — Gross earnings of $360,893 and net of $207,-972 are reported by the First Federal Foreign Banking Association for 1921, its first full year of business. To finance foreign shipments the association issued during the year acceptances amounting to $28,044,479. The surplus and undivided profits after tax reserves, deferred charges, etc., totaled $266,067 and the paid in capital, $2,100,000.

Commenting on the report of the association, which received its charter from the United States Federal Reserve Board June 15, 1920, as the first bank organized under the Edge law, W. S. Kies, chairman of directors, states that: "Substantial progress has been made notwithstanding that 1921 was a difficult year, particularly in the export trade. Edge law banks are hampered to some extent by being barred from membership in the federal reserve system. In the interest of the country's export business Congress should pass the bill introduced to remove this restriction, which is inconsistent and unreasonable, because all our operations are directly under the Federal Reserve Board's supervision.

ROYAL DUTCH DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, New York—The Equitable Trust Company, depositary of certain ordinary stock of the Royal Dutch Company, has received a dividend of 15 guilders for each 100 guilders par value of the ordinary stock so held by it on account of the prospective dividend for the financial year of 1921. The equivalent thereof distributable to holders of New York shares under the terms of the agreement is $1824 on each New York share. This dividend will be paid February 11 to holders of shares of January 30.

REDUCED SALARIES RESTORED

NEW YORK, New York—Johns-Manville Inc., the largest producer of asbestos products in the world, has notified employees whose pay was reduced 10 per cent October 1, 1921, that salaries paid prior to that date will be reinstated as of January 1. This is equivalent to an increase of 11 per cent. A statement by directors says that the action was taken in the belief that the tide of business conditions has turned for the better and that salary increases at this time will stimulate the personnel to harder work, resulting in more economical production and distribution.

PRIMARY COTTON GOODS MARKETS

Present Dullness Is Accentuated by Various Developments, Among Them Being Reductions in Wages in Some Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Disappointment has characterized nearly all primary and secondary cotton goods markets during the past week and the pessimism which has ruled almost from the first of the new year was further accentuated by the developments of the past few days. Business was far from active and in some lines trading was practically at a standstill.

The big jobbers' convention in New York City, of which much was expected in the way of active buying, has brought but little relief from the previous dullness, at least not so far as surface indications go. Through what most traders call the perversity of fate, the cotton market evidenced decided signs of weakness and sustained a bad break just as it seemed buying ought to start. As if that was not enough, talk of wage reductions in New England cotton mills, which has been more or less sporadic for weeks, crystallized during the past week in definite action by Connecticut and Rhode Island, and the movement toward lower production cost in New England is now so well under way that most buyers expect it to spread to all the rest of the industry in that section and consequently are postponing their purchases until the situation shall become straightened out and stabilized. Preliminary reports from cotton manufacturing centers indicate the possibility of stout resistance to further pay reduction and some of the union workers have authorized strike action, while a few have already walked out. Thus the outlook is further clouded by the tentative prospect of a cessation of production in many eastern plants.

Manufacturers' Attitude

Manufacturers are not worrying particularly over this phase of the situation, for they have found it practically impossible to clear a profit from operation for more than a year, and while not courting a strike, they can take the matter philosophically, as they see little difference between closing down and standing the loss from the overhead, or meeting the manufacturing losses incident to continuing to operate their plants on the basis of present market conditions.

Prices were named on percales during the week and showed a few reductions on the finer yarn fabrics, being otherwise unchanged from those previously current. But the move failed to induce buying in seasonable quantity. Apparently buyers in all quarters are determined to dodge the risk involved in large forward commitments, and hope, by holding off and buying only for pressing immediate needs, to force the manufacturer to bear the burden of risk by compelling him to stock his product to a large extent or else close down, while the buyer sends in his orders for spot goods in infinitesimal lots.

Print cloths were lifeless most of the week, and despite the efforts of eastern manufacturers to hold prices firm, there was material weakening under pressure. It was no longer possible to maintain the quotation on 38½-inch 64 by 60s 5.38 yard at 9 cents, the nominal figure, for eastern mills for some time, and some of the better grade goods of this type sold at 8⅞ and 8¾ cents a yard, while southern mills were freely offering similar fabrics for 8⅝ or even as low as 8½ cents. Fall River sold but 75,000 pieces all told for the week, or hardly a third of a week's output, and most of that was in odd constructions or specialty goods, the sales of staple lines being confined to spot lots available at sub-market figures.

Inquiry for Fine Goods

Fine goods mills got some inquiry but did very little business, as buyers insisted upon discounting the effect of a wage reduction in the prices they would pay while the mills could not under the conditions, accept such a basis for figuring. The drop in raw silk made trading difficult on silk and cotton mixtures, so that what little business was passing was confined to fancies and specialty goods in small lots.

Yarn markets showed similar effects of the unsettlement of price confidence, and with southern yarns weakening perceptibly and eastern combed yarns firm at levels buyers refused to pay there was very little dealing.

Little relief is looked for until the wage situation becomes settled, and how long that will take is a problem for anyone to guess.

The gingham mills are comfortably sold ahead for a period of at least six months, while plants making knapped goods have orders enough to last well through the spring, though not at full capacity output. The denim and work shirt fabric makers can keep going on present orders for two or three months at least, while the majority of manufacturers of fine combed yarn fabrics will not really suffer badly for business for another two or three months, even if they do not take any more orders in the meantime, assuming of course, that production continues at approximately the present rate, which is materially under the maximum capacity. Print cloth mills and those making sheetings will begin to need further orders in another 30 days and some are getting near the end of their present commitments already, so that if trading in the primary markets continues at a standstill for several weeks to come, they will be the first to feel the pinch. On the whole the cotton manufacturing industry is in the position of having already sold about 60 per cent of its production between now and March. It can continue at present rate of production for several weeks without serious difficulty, therefore, and it is to be hoped that by that time the clouds will have cleared away somewhat. If a strike in many New England manufacturing centers should happen it would only further prolong the time that mill men could afford to hold out and force the hands of buyers who are letting the producers carry the stocks of goods the trade will need for the coming season.

SHIPMENTS HELD IN CUBAN WAREHOUSES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—About 340,-000 cases of undelivered merchandise, valued at between $60,000,000 and $80,000,000, in possession of bonded warehouses and dock companies in Havana, Cuba, can be saved from the prospect of total loss only by immediate and concerted action of shippers, accordin; to information received by the New England district office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Chester Lloyd Jones, Commercial Attaché of the Department of Commerce at Havana, reports the situation, pointing out that the warehoused material is left over from the congestion period of 1920, that the warehouse owners have made little effort to notify consignees or attempt proper distribution, and that shrinkage in value is approaching final liquidation to pay warehouse charges. Mr. Jones urges forwarding of information concerning the shipment of goods, and cooperation of shippers in taking inventory and attempting to move the merchandise.

EASIER MONEY IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Easier money conditions were largely responsible for the general strength and activity in yesterday's stock market. Specialties of the steel, sugar, electric and paper groups made substantial advances, while many inactive stocks were bid up sharply in the last hour. Gulf States Steel again provided the individual feature, closing with a gain of half a dozen points. Rails and seasoned industrials recorded irregular changes. The general bond list, including government issues, was easier. Call money ruled at 5 per cent. Sales totaled 551,800 shares.

The market closed firm: Gulf States Steel 76, up 6½; American Can 36½, up 1½; American Writing Paper preferred 28½, up 2½; Corn Products 100⅝, up 1⅝; Marine preferred 65⅞, up 1½; Punta Alegre 38½, up 1½; Vanadium 35, up 2; Allied Chemical 57½, off 1½; Houston Oil 75, off ⅞.

OPTIMISTIC VIEW FOR 1922 BY FORD MOTOR

DETROIT, Michigan—The outlook for 1922 is decidedly optimistic, according to the Ford Motor Company, which states that the recent price reduction, though not very large, should go a long way toward stabilising market conditions. It is evident that retail sales of cars and trucks in December, 1921, exceeded the sales in the same month of 1920 by 25 per cent and Fordson tractor retail sales for the same period show an increase of over 100 per cent, as well as a gain in sales over November.

These facts seem to indicate that not only are the farmers buying more freely, but the general public is becoming more responsive. Another point brought out is that Ford inclosed cars are gaining in favor, as 23 per cent of the 1921 production was composed of sedans and coupes, compared with 18 per cent for the previous year. During 1921 1,050,740 cars and tractors were turned out, while retail sales by dealers aggregated 1,093,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Tuesday	Monday	Parity
Sterling	$4.22½	$4.21½	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0812	.0804	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0781	.0774	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1946	.1940	.1930
Lire	.0439	.0436½	.1930
Guilders	.3640	.3630	.4020
German marks	.0047¼	.0043	.2380
Canadian dollar	.95½	.95	....
Argentine pesos	.3412	.3425	.9650
Drachmas (Greek)	.0437	.0432	.1930
Pesetas	.1500	.1492	.1930
Swedish kroner	.2494	.2485	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1570	.1564	.2680
Danish kroner	.2003	.2000	.2680

RESERVE RATE CUT EXPECTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Banking conditions gradually are preparing the way for another reduction in rediscount rates. United States Treasury officials point out that the reserves of the federal reserve banks are progressing to the high levels of pre-war days and that with a continuance of the size of reserves another cut in rates will be forthcoming. It is the opinion of officials, however, that a reduction cannot be expected until early spring.

STEEL MERGER CONSIDERED

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—J. B. Kennedy, chairman of the Brier Hill Steel Company, told the stockholders that his company and six other independents are considering a merger, but that committees on valuation and the plan of merger had as yet made no report.

LOAN TO CUBA

NEW YORK, New York—A one-year loan of $5,000,000 has been advanced to the Republic of Cuba by a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. The proceeds are to be used for immediate needs. No public offering is planned.

NEW STATE BANK PLAN IN RUSSIA

Discussion of Provisions for Currency System Is Made Necessary by the Rapid Expansion of Private Enterprise

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Lenine's strategic retreat on the economic front is proceeding "according to plan," though even Lenine does not pretend that the retreat is being conducted "in good order" or that the "prepared positions" are yet in sight. In fact, the retreat looks more like a rout and it is doubtful if any Communist leader could say what new positions, if any, have been prepared. In any case the collapse of economic communism, or rather universal state collectivism, is now an accomplished fact in Russia. What is taking its place?

There is no doubt that the rapidity with which private enterprise has sprung up has taken the Soviet authorities by surprise. They have not yet adjusted themselves to the full implications of the counter-revolution which has broken out in the economic sphere. In particular they are vastly puzzled by the problem of establishing a banking and currency system, which will enable private commerce and manufacture to function unhindered. Two recent decisions of the Soviet Government deserve examination for their bearing on this problem—the establishment of a new state bank and the introduction of a new ruble currency.

Credits for Commerce

The first measure is contained in a decree passed by the All Russian Central Executive Committee and promulgated on October 22, 1921. The chairman of the board of directors of the State Bank is named Aron Scheymann; the full number of directors is to be 12. The first paragraph of the statutes states that the "State Bank of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic is founded to assist by means of credits and other banking operations the development of commerce, rural economies and the circulation of merchandise, and likewise to coordinate the circulation of currency and the development of other measures for the reestablishment of a sound currency." The State Bank will also be responsible for "transacting financial business in connection with state property and state expenditure."

The first question that arises is how far is the new State Bank to be independent of the Soviet Government. The answer to this is given in the statutes: "The State Bank operates on self-supporting business lines and is responsible to the National Commissariat of Finance." This sentence sounds almost like a contradiction in terms. If the bank is to be controlled by the Soviet Finance Commissar, it is hardly likely to be run on self-supporting business lines. It will certainly not be independent in the sense that the Bank of England is independent of the English Government. However, few central banks in any country are altogether free from direct or indirect control by the government. It all depends how far the bank is able in practice to operate on self-supporting business lines without interference from the Soviet Government. On this point the statutes are clearly intended to suggest that sound banking practice is to be followed.

Unlimited Reserve Capital

The initial capital is 2,000,000,000 rubles, provided by the Soviet state. Taking the rate of exchange at, roughly, 100,000 rubles to the dollar, this is equivalent to $20,000,000. A reserve capital is also provided for, which is to be built up by allocating 50 per cent of the net profit each year to that purpose. The amount of the reserve capital is unlimited. The bank is also guaranteed by the state by a provision that if in any year the loss on banking operations exceeds the total of the reserve capital the deficit will be made good out of the national exchequer.

The most important provisions, however, lay down the relations which are to exist between the bank and the state as client. All payments and receipts of money for government account are to be carried out free of charge by the State Bank, which is to keep special accounts for government departments and institutions. Paragraph 38 of the statutes provides that if these accounts should be overdrawn at any time, the debit "will be immediately covered by the paying in of government funds."

The exact meaning of this last phrase is obscure. It can scarcely mean that the bank will never be required to make advances to the state. In other words that the state will always be able to balance its receipts from taxes, monopolies and industrial undertakings with its day to day expenditure. Nor does it appear likely that the state will be able to borrow to any considerable extent by the sale of Treasury bills, until a free money market is established. Nor again does the wording seem to suggest merely that bank advances to the state will be covered by government obligations. It suggests rather that when the government is overdrawn at the State Bank, it will reimburse the bank by paying in currency notes printed for that purpose. This interpretation sounds ominous. For unless the Soviet Government is able to balance its budget—an exceedingly remote contingency—further printing of currency notes on a large scale will be inevitable.

The State Bank in any case is not a Central Bank of Issue. It has no power even to issue bank notes. The issue of currency notes remains the monopoly of the Soviet Government. The clause in the preamble which states that one of the objects of the bank is to assist in the "reestablishment of a sound currency" is therefore inappropriate. Constituted as it is at present the bank can exercise hardly any influence at all on the restoration of a sound currency. And without this, private trade and manufacture and relations with foreign capitalists will be hopelessly handicapped. The Soviet authorities appear to realise this and have recently decided to take the momentous step of establishing a new ruble currency.

DIVIDENDS

Proctor Gamble, quarterly of 5% on common, payable February 15 to stock of January 25.

United Royalties, extra of 1% in addition to monthly of 3%, both payable February 27 to stock of February 1.

Brooklyn Edison, quarterly of $2, payable March 1 to stock of February 17.

Columbus Gas & Electric, quarterly of $1.50, payable February 15 to stock of January 31.

Lyman Mills, semi-annual of 6%, payable February 1 to stock of January 20. Six months ago 3% and 3% extra was paid and a year ago 3%.

Hart Schaffner & Marx, quarterly of 1% on common, payable February 28 to stock of February 16.

Barnard Manufacturing, quarterly of 2%, payable February 1 to stock of January 19.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE EXPANDS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Two important changes, which, it is believed, will improve banking conditions in this city and be of material benefit to the whole community, are planned by the Boston Clearing House Association. Owing to the numerous consolidations which have taken place among the Boston national banks in the past 20 years, the membership in the association has been reduced from a maximum of about 50 to 11. During that period a considerable number of strong and able institutions have come to the front, and play an important part in Boston banking, but are not represented in the Clearing House Association. It is now proposed to extend to all banks and trust companies doing business in Boston an invitation to join the Clearing House Association. Assurance has already been received from a large majority of the banks and trust companies that are not at present members of the association, that they will cooperate in this movement, and it is confidently hoped that none will stand outside. If all come in, there will be 38 institutions embraced.

The association has also decided to adopt a practice which has already been successfully followed in other large cities and to appoint a clearing house examiner. Daniel O. Mulloney, chief national bank examiner for the first federal reserve district, has been selected for this office.

COTTON GINNING REPORT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cotton ginned prior to January 16, 1922, amounted to 7,913,971 running bales, including 123,569 round bales, 32,363 bales of American-Egyptian and 3,110 bales of Sea Island, the United States census bureau announces. Ginnings to January 16 last year amounted to 12,014,742 running bales including 204,507 round bales, 73,695 bales of American-Egyptian and 1,525 bales of Sea Island. The final ginning report of the season will be issued in March.

ITALIAN RAILWAY ELECTRIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy—Owing to the fact that Italy must import all her coal, her electrical engineers are busily engaged in substituting electric traction in place of steam haulage. According to a report submitted to the Senate, the railway lines which have already been electrified in Italy have a total mileage of 350 miles. The work of electrification proceeds on many important lines, and within this year another 300 miles will be added.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Fractional downturns were recorded in the wheat market yesterday, despite early strength. May delivery closing at 1.15½ and July at 1.01¾. Corn prices advanced fractionally, with May at 53⅞ and July at 55½. Provisions were firm. May rye 85⅝b, July rye 79b, May barley 59a, January pork 17.20, May pork 17.00, January lard 9.75b, March lard 9.85b, May lard 10.07b, July lard 10.25, January ribs 9.15, May ribs 9.30, July ribs 9.50.

WOOLEN PRICES LOWER

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The American Woolen Company announces reductions averaging from 5 to 7 per cent in its prices for the 1922 fall season. No. 3192, an 11-ounce blue serge, is now opened at $2.35, against $2.37½ a yard at the opening last year and $2.42 later in the 1921 season. Other representative lines show similar cuts.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. January 17.45, March 17.46, May 17.05, July 16.52, October 15.95, December 15.67. Spot cotton 17.75.

RAILROAD CARS ORDERED

CHICAGO, Illinois — The North Western Railroad has placed a $1,000,-000 order for 50 all-steel passenger cars with the American Car & Foundry Company.

NEW ZEALAND HAS MARKET PROBLEM

Reputation of Dominion's Produce Has Suffered Since War and Experts Being Sent to London to Study Distributing System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—This Dominion is sending experts to London to study the system of marketing the country's produce. The farmers have been content for very many years to send their meat and wool, their butter and cheese to London and take the chances of the market there, leaving private firms to handle the produce between the ship's side and the consumer.

Prices have been good and the disparity between wholesale and retail values has caused only mild grumbling. But the slump in prices during 1921 has changed the attitude of the farmers. The men on the land have been working at a loss this year and they are demanding to know why, for example, they should receive a net return of less than 2d. per pound for meat that sells retail at 1s. per pound or more in Britain. Their representatives have been in London already and their reports disclose a state of affairs that from the point of view of the produce is scarcely tolerable.

The farmers are told that the reputation of their products has suffered severely in the world markets and that years must elapse before they can recover the ground they have lost since 1914. This is one of the results of the war. The British Government bought most of New Zealand's produce during the war years, and handled it, perhaps necessarily, with scant regard for the interests of the dominion.

Reputation Suffered

Millions of carcases of mutton and lamb were held in the cold stores until deterioration had set in, and then placed upon the market without apology or explanation. Cheese was bought in huge quantities and then allowed to stay at the New Zealand ports until it had ceased to be the prime product passed by the New Zealand graders. The British Government paid good prices and the farmers had no ground for complaint on that score. But it taught the wholesalers and consumers to regard New Zealand produce with suspicion, and now the Dominion has to set about rebuilding the reputation that had been established before the war.

The faith of the New Zealand farmers in their product is proved by the fact that they are considering means of getting into more direct touch with the consumers. During the last 12 months 1,353,000 hundredweight of New Zealand butter, worth about £3,175,000, has been exported to Britain. This butter is produced in carefully supervised factories, working amid one of the best dairying lands in the world. It is guarded and tested at every stage. It is inspected and graded by government officers before it leaves the Dominion. But when it reaches Britain most of it admittedly is used by the wholesalers for "blending." In other words, water is added, inferior butters and fats are mixed with it, and it reaches the consumer as a constituent of standard brands of butter and margarine. Much of the effort made in the Dominion to maintain the high standard of the product is wasted under this system, and the farmers are demanding an arrangement that will enable them to offer New Zealand butter under its own name and in the form in which it left the dairying districts.

Efficient Handling

Frozen meat does not lend itself to adulteration, but here again the farmer has ground for complaint. The herds and flocks of the Dominion are excelled in few, if any, parts of the world. The freezing factories are models of cleanliness and efficiency. The meat is all inspected by government officers. Frozen hard and cased in white cloth, it is carried to the ports in insulated cars and loaded direct from the cars into the cold chambers of the ships. The shipment reaches England, in the normal course of events, in first-class condition. But after that the trouble begins, and the New Zealand farmer who has visited Britain and seen his meat displayed for sale in the retail shops is apt to return to his own country full of wrath. The crux of his complaint is that the meat has been roughly handled and unduly exposed after leaving the ship.

The farmers' organizations have talked of establishing their own shops in Britain, but they are advised that this would be a bad move. They cannot afford to quarrel with the big trading companies already in existence. Another proposal is that the farmers should provide the money for an extensive advertising campaign. But advertising might be wasted if the products did not reach the consumers in prime condition. The government, therefore, has decided to send a special officer to London to investigate the position, and the farmers are arranging to send a representative of their own.

The exports of New Zealand for the 12 months ended August 31, 1921, were valued at over £50,000,000. The butter sent overseas was worth £3,797,-000, the cheese £3,175,000, and the frozen meat £14,590,000.

CHICAGO BANK CLEARINGS DROP

CHICAGO, Illinois—Last week's bank clearings aggregated $498,300,-000, or $22,700,000 less than in the previous week and $59,400,000 less than a year ago.

AGRARIAN LEADER OUTLINES POLICY

T. A. Crerar Says Progressives Will Support Legislation to Promote and Develop National Unity in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Agrarian Party of Canada, addressing the annual meeting of the United Farmers of Manitoba here, outlined what the policy of the Agrarian Party will be in Parliament. Mr. Crerar and his 65 members constitute the official opposition to the Liberal Government of the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

Mr. Crerar gave the audience of farmers an insight into what took place at the conference in Saskatoon where the proposals of Mr. King for a Liberal-Progressive political alliance were discussed. He also made a plea for the abolition of racial, sectional and religious disputes where the common welfare was concerned, and concluded with an expression in favor of a national system of railways, which would involve the consolidation under one management of the Canadian National and Grand Trunk railways.

The resolution passed at Saskatoon, where Mr. Crerar conferred with the Progressive members elected in the prairie provinces, regarding the parliamentary policy of the party, was read by Mr. Crerar, as follows:

"Resolved, That this meeting of the western supporters of the National Progressive Party, having taken into consideration the existing political situation in Canada and the course the Progressive Party should follow, is of the opinion that the gravity and importance of our many national problems call for a strong government;

"That the first consideration of the Progressive Party will be to support the legislation the country needs both in the economic and administrative sense, and in the larger sense of promoting and developing the spirit of Canadian national unity, and we will extend to the Hon. Mr. King's government all reasonable cooperation and support in any efforts it may make to enact into legislation those economic and administrative reforms which have been advocated by the National Progressive Party, while at the same time maintaining the complete identity and organization of the Progressive Party."

Party to Lend Strength

It can be seen, therefore, Mr. Crerar pointed out, that although the Progressive Party refused to ally itself for political purposes with Mr. King in order that he may have a dominant majority in the House, the party is willing to lend its strength in the enactment of legislation which it considers for the welfare of the country as a whole.

Continuing, Mr. Crerar stated that there were dangers in Canada at present arising from differences in religion and race. He asserted that these difficulties must be suppressed and that the legislators elected to help him must remember it is necessary to think, not in terms of creed or religion, but in the broader terms of Canadianism. The Agrarian leader also warned against the danger of partisanship. Everybody had seen the fruits of the two narrow political partisanship which had blotted the political life of Canada. He did not want to see the Progressive Party ruined by a similar error. The party had a greater and nobler mission to fulfill, and it could elevate and stimulate public opinion to higher ideals.

Railway Consolidation Favored

On the matter of the railway question, Mr. Crerar stated he and his followers will urge the immediate consolidation of the Canadian National and the Grand Trunk railways. This coordination is vital to the future of the Canadian National Railway, he believes. He did not agree with eastern Canada interests which would have the two railways operated separately.

"I have read suggestions," he said "that the Grand Trunk should be kept separate: either handed back to the shareholders with government assistance, or be converted into a new company. Such a step is fatal to the national system. Also I have seen the question raised that, because the Grand Trunk has lines in the United States, that the United States will be annoyed if the consolidation takes place, but I do not see that the United States will concern itself in the absorption of one railway company by another in Canada."

Mr. Crerar, dealing with freight rates, promised that the influence of the Progressive members would be exerted toward obtaining reduced railway tolls. He also expressed himself as in favor of a survey of the taxation methods, which would show much overlapping, he said. A wise immigration policy, reduction in the national expenditure, and the introduction of proportional representation systems of voting are other policies to which the Progressives are committed, their leader said.

FILIPINOS MUST NOT SLIGHT AMERICAN FLAG

MANILA, Philippine Islands—The American and Filipino flags must be accorded the same respect but any attempt to subordinate the American flag to any other borders on treason, Governor-General Wood has just written to a number of sultans, datus and constabulary officers in Sulu and Mindanao. The letter was occasioned by information from constabulary officers in those provinces that some Moros have manifested opposition to the use and display of the Filipino flag. Governor-General Wood wrote:

"The United States flag represents the sovereign authority in the Philippines and any attempt to subordinate it to any other borders closely on treason. The Filipino flag represents Christian Filipinos, Muhammadan Filipinos and pagan Filipinos equally and impartially and must be honored accordingly.

"Concerning the relative value of the American and Filipino flags, I feel sure you have untruthfully interpreted words used by your government officials because they know very well the position of the two flags. The American flag represents the supreme government authority and the nation ultimately responsible without and within the Philippines for whatever takes place concerning the Philippines.

Muhammadans are a part of the Philippine people the same as Christians and pagans. The Filipino flag is not an emblem of a religion nor a portion of the people but of a political group authorized by law. It is not superior to the American national flag but must be accorded the same honors and respect shown the American flag."

APPEAL FOR WORLD PEACE COURT MADE

President of New York State Bar Association Points Out the Difficulties of New Organization and Asks American Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Although the United States has not yet been pledged formally to have resort to the Permanent Court of International Justice, it is surely improbable in the extreme, in the opinion of William D. Guthrie, president of the New York State Bar Association, that the country shall continue to refrain from direct indorsement, support and participation.

Mr. Guthrie points out that "we can give that support and join the other 45 nations by simply signing the protocol accepting the court and agreeing to contribute our share of the cost of maintenance, without committing ourselves, directly or impliedly, to the League of Nations as at present constituted, or assuming any of its political responsibilities."

The court was a great and noble experiment which, he thought, if successful, would mark the commencement of a new era in history and jurisprudence, and realize at last what has been for ages the dream of publicists and philosophers. If duly supported by the United States, the court ought to become a great, efficient and beneficent moral substitute for force in the settlement of disputes among nations, and of the greatest practical influence in restoring peace and good will throughout the world.

Difficult Task Presented

The task of the court, however, would be an exceptionally difficult and delicate one, even more so than the task that confronted the Supreme Court of the United States when it was created.

"It will require all the genius, scholarship, tact, industry and courage of a John Marshall to make this new international judicial tribunal a practical success," says Mr. Guthrie. "No greater or prouder service will ever be rendered to humanity and civilization by the American bar than if the distinguished and scholarly jurist and publicist who sailed last week to represent our nation, our constitutional system and our civilization in the new tribunal can be so fortunate as to be afforded the opportunity of helping to accomplish for the world what the Supreme Court of the United States has accomplished for the Federal Union of the several sovereign states of the United States.

"Happily, the necessary ability, scholarship, high purpose and courage are to be found in Judge Moore; the event alone can determine how far fortune or fate will enable him to control or contribute to a satisfactory and beneficient outcome.

Sanction of Public Opinion

"The court will at first have to feel its way with slow and careful steps. It must create confidence in its learning, ability and impartiality, and be afforded the opportunity to show how international controversies can satisfactorily be solved by the judicial process and by the application of the eternal and vivifying principles of justice. It must evolve practical and acceptable rules from already established principles of international law and general jurisprudence. It has, as yet, no effective sanctions by which to enforce its decrees. It may find its solemn judgment defied at the outset, as for example, the State of Georgia defied the Supreme Court in the controversy over the treaty rights of the Cherokee Nation. But if the court's reasoned decisions persuasively appeal to the judgment and conscience of the nations, the public opinion of the world will in time afford an effective sanction.

"The court, provided it be allowed to function freely and to demonstrate its efficiency, may gradually induce respect for and acceptance of its judgments, if they are based upon just, lucid and convincing reasoning and sound philosophic principles and it may thereby establish precedents that will come to be recognized and will commend themselves as affording advantages and protection as well as justice to the parties to any dispute, and the assurance of like advantages and protection to all other nations under similar conditions."

QUALIFICATIONS OF SIR JOSEPH COOK

Australia's New High Commissioner in London Is Called W. M. Hughes' Right-Hand Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—From pitboy to Prime Minister, and now High Commissioner in London, is the record of Sir Joseph Cook, the right-hand man of William Morris Hughes, the present Prime Minister. The affection and confidence which he has earned in 36 years of stormy political experience—ranging from Labor leader to Liberal chief—was shown by the remarkable tributes paid to him before he left for London to take up his new position.

While all political parties united to pay Sir Joseph honor and his appointment is thoroughly popular, the present status of the High Commissioner is unsatisfactory to many Australians. Under Andrew Fisher, the opinion was generally expressed, the position became little more than that of a rubber stamp in the hands of the Prime Minister in Australia. This aspect of the appointment was emphasized in the House by Dr. Earle Page, leader of the Country Party, who moved the adjournment of Parliament in order to discuss the system of representation. Incidentally he praised the long and distinguished services of Sir Joseph Cook.

Dr. Page Opposes System

Dr. Page said that he very much regretted the method by which the appointment had been made and the breaking of the Prime Minister's promise that the House would be given an opportunity to discuss the whole question before a new High Commissioner was appointed. The leader of the Country Party then advocated the appointment of a minister for imperial affairs, who as a member of Parliament could report to the House on his return to Australia. This appointment should be for the life of Parliament and the trade and political aspects should be divorced. One of the fundamental objections to the present system was that the High Commissioner was an official appointed by the Ministry of the day. Australia must have some means of making her imperial policy more than a thing of shreds and patches. It must be a uniform system adapted to meet the changing circumstances of the world.

Retorting that Dr. Page's plan would make the High Commissioner simply a party puppet instead of a servant of the nation who was independent of all parties, the Prime Minister declared that Dr. Page did not appear to have the slightest idea of the qualifications necessary for a High Commissioner. Referring to Dr. Page's criticism that Australia's present intimacy with England was practically confined to the Prime Minister and those ministers who went to England at intervals, Mr. Hughes said that he was not opposed to having a resident minister in England but he did not think that such a minister could possibly act as a substitute for the periodic visits of the Prime Minister. Apparently Dr. Page did not realize that in England there were many worlds, and that the duties of a High Commissioner were many-sided and multiple. The ceremonial side could not be entirely neglected and the High Commissioner must observe the honor and dignity of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Hughes declared that he stood for a trade commissioner who would be separate from the High Commissioner, and for the abolition of the state agents-general. The time for these state representatives had passed.

The question was not further discussed.

A Working Miner

The new High Commissioner was born in Staffordshire, England, but settled as a young working miner in New South Wales in 1885. As a miner, he became a member of the first Labor Party in that State and subsequently its leader in Parliament. Later he joined the ministry formed by Sir George Reid. Sir Joseph Cook held several portfolios in the state ministry and on the federation of Australia he followed Sir George Reid into the federal Parliament, and became the first member for Parramatta. When Sir George Reid, after many years of brilliant work in the federal Parliament, was chosen as Australia's representative in London, Sir Joseph Cook was appointed leader of the Liberal Party. He became Prime Minister in June, 1913, and when war broke out he promptly offered Australia's military and naval cooperation to the British Government. Afterward Mr. Fisher, leader of the Labor Party, became Prime Minister and then Mr. Hughes.

When the Labor Party split on the conscription issue, Sir Joseph Cook brought the Liberal forces into a coalition and became joint leader with Mr. Hughes. As Minister of the Navy, he did fine work during the war, and later as federal Treasurer showed an aptitude for economy with efficiency. The British Government made him a member of the Privy Council and the King bestowed on him the honor of knighthood of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Not the least of those who gathered to bid the distinguished Australian farewell were the returned soldiers in Sydney, with whom was associated Dr. Mary Booth, whose work for the soldiers' club and in other directions has earned her general gratitude. Speaking as former Treasurer, Sir Joseph said that the government had spent about £60,000,000 on the repatriation of its soldiers, including £30,000,000 on land settlement, £13,000,000 or £13,000,000 on soldiers' homes and £5,000,000 to £6,000,000 on vocational training. This was apart from the war gratuity and the money spent on pensions.

Sir Joseph Cook left early in December for London.

BRITISH WOMEN IN LINE FOR OFFICE

Several Parliamentary Constituencies Will Present Women Candidates for Election

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—It has been possible to obtain a general view of the position of the various political parties with regard to women and the candidates who will be run, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor having visited the headquarters of all the parties, thereby gaining useful information and an insight into the manner in which the question of women representatives is regarded.

So far the Labor Party has the majority of actually selected candidates, with six fairly well known upholders of the cause. Mrs. Philip Snowden has retired from her candidature in Leicester on account, it is stated, of "pressure of work." It is, however, well known that the Labor cause in Leicester contains among its members those who hold extreme Communist, revolutionary and Bolshevist views. The moderate trade union element would not be able to return Mrs. Snowden, whose frank comments on affairs in Russia have bitterly offended the extremists. She wisely prefers, therefore, not to risk defeat.

Miss Margaret Bondfield will have a very good chance of being returned for Northampton and would certainly make an able, if extreme member of the House. An enormous number of women in Northampton work in the lace and shoe factories, and Labor there is very strong; it was some time before the Labor men in the constituency would waive their claims to the seat.

A Middle-Class Extremist

Miss Susan Lawrence—that strange anomaly, a well-to-do middle-class women professing the most extreme Socialist views—will have a difficult task to win such a mixed and large constituency as East Ham, North, on the outskirts of London. She has done magnificent work on the County Council in the children's cause, and has succeeded in obtaining a minimum wage for the County Council charwomen, some thousands of whom clean the schools. The point appears a small one; but while the matter was being considered, feeling all over London in Labor circles ran very high.

Mrs. Marjorie Pease is the wife of the secretary of the Fabian Society, and is, of course, an extreme Socialist. Here again the factions in Labor will stand in the way of her success, and East Surrey, where she has been adopted, contains a great many middle-class electors who certainly would be afraid of anyone professing advanced views.

Dr. Ethel Bentham will, no doubt, make a good fight—she is a convincing speaker—in East Islington; she is very well known and popular, but a London constituency is difficult to cover, and unless she is able to secure really good organizers and workers she will, it is believed, not achieve success. Mrs. Coates Hansen of Middlesbrough, a working woman, is a strict Socialist; the constituency is almost entirely industrial, but it is very unlikely that she could defeat the sitting member were he to offer himself for election again. The hard-headed iron and steel workers have probably not yet reached such a high plane of self-denial as to hand over what they consider a "safe seat" to a woman.

Liverpool Woman Independent

Miss Eleanore Rathbone, a member of the Liverpool City Council, has been adopted by the East Toxteth Division of the city. The name of Rathbone is a household word in Liverpool, the family—always stanch Unitarians—having lived there for many generations. Miss Rathbone herself is universally popular. She has worked hard for much-needed reforms and is very likely to be returned. She stands quite apart from any party as an Independent.

The Independent Liberals have adopted four women, but Mrs. Corbett-Ashley in Richmond, Mrs. Scott-Gatty in Huntingdon and Lady Barlow in Derbyshire have very little chance of being returned. Mrs. Stewart Brown has been "nursing" the Waterloo Division of Liverpool, and is very well known; she is a splendid worker and stands some chance of being returned if a Coalition Liberal is not put up to oppose her.

It is curious that as yet no woman has been adopted in any constituency to uphold the Conservative or Unionist banner. Sir George Younger, the chief organizer, told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he had done his best to persuade constituencies to adopt women, but so far without success. It seems that the party for the present intends to deserve its Conservative title.

ASSAY OFFICE APPROPRIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DEADWOOD, South Dakota — Information has been received here from Congressman William Williamson at Washington, District of Columbia, stating that an appropriation for the continuance of the United States assay office in Deadwood will be carried in the appropriation bill of the lower house of Congress. For a number of years past the house appropriations committee has refused to include this item in the appropriation bill, and the assay office was saved to Deadwood only by the item being added when the measure reached the United States Senate. Congressman Williamson writes that not only will the appropriation be made, but it will be for an increased sum, the assay office being regarded as vital to the mining interests of the Black Hills.

SURPLUS COPPER NEARLY EXHAUSTED

J. Parke Channing Forecasts Era of Development of Hydroelectric Power Both in the United States and Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A great era of development of hydroelectric power is beginning both in the United States and in Europe, according to J. Parke Channing, vice-president of the Miami Copper Company and of the Federated American Engineering Societies. Mr. Channing told the Alumni of the Columbia Engineering Schools that in the United States recent Congressional action permitting the development of water power, under the supervision of the Federal Power Commission, had resulted in the application for rights aggregating many millions of horsepower which would need enormous amounts of copper.

"The surplus of copper in the United States left over from the war is being rapidly reduced and it is quite possible that in the early part of 1922 we may find it entirely gone," said Mr. Channing. "It will take time for the mines to gather together their workmen and get up to production and even after they get going it will take from three to four months before the copper is in the final form for consumption."

Mr. Channing added that he thought copper would stabilize itself at about 16 cents. In 1914, just before the outbreak of the war, the price was 14 cents a pound, he said. This increased to 31½ cents, but soon after the war, copper producers who, he insisted, had not profiteered, stabilized the price at 23½ cents, continuing this figure until the middle of 1918, when the cost of smelting and refining increased so that it was advanced to 26 cents. Mr. Channing added that, on the whole, taking into consideration the limited supplies of copper in the world and the enormous potential uses for it, he felt optimistic.

SCOTTISH RADICAL GAINS HIS LIBERTY

NEW YORK, New York—McGregor Ross, a Scot by birth and a radical by predilection, no longer is a man without a country. A decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, giving him the right to remain in the United States, has been received at the Ellis Island immigration station. Mr. Ross, released from the station some time ago on a writ of habeas corpus, now is living near Seattle.

Arrested as a Red advocate during the war, Mr. Ross' deportation was deferred, but he was held prisoner at Ellis Island for more than a year, because he denied he was of Scottish birth and declared he did not know where he was born, or of what country he was a subject. Arrangements were made to deport him to Scotland, but the British Government refused to receive him.

The ruling of the court was that as Great Britain had refused to admit him as a native of Scotland, the right to deport did not include any right of indefinite imprisonment "under the guise of awaiting an opportunity for deportation." The ruling also specified that in the future "aliens held longer than four months in similar cases will be classed as unlawful prisoners and may get relief by habeas corpus."

STOVE COAL PRICES CUT

HAZELTON, Pennsylvania—A reduction of 25 cents a ton in the price of egg, stove and chestnut coal, and 10 cents on pea coal, effective tomorrow for the remainder of the month, was announced yesterday by the Jeddo Highland Coal Company, a large individual concern. The cut is to be applied only on fuel sold for domestic use and has been made to stimulate trade, it is announced.

Classified Advertisements

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Classified Advertisements

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

London, January, 1922.

WE HAVE been spending a week at Island Farm. Our purpose was not so much pleasure as experiment. We wished to test living the Simple Life in midwinter. As I said to Belinda: "The Pilgrim Fathers did it. Why shouldn't we?" On the whole the experience was quite pleasant. Indeed, a great success due, in part, to Elizabeth II, who was in fine running order. Some things I learnt. One is that a literary man can spend the entire day cutting enough wood for the fires. Another is that when there is no moon, it is quite dark in the country. There are no street lamps within miles of Island Farm, only mysterious winding roads, and the odors of pigs and cattle, borne on the night breeze. So we change our habits. We spend the day in the open, Belinda gardening, I advising, and soon after 4 p. m. I, between the lamp and the wood fire, a writing pad on my knee, begin my day's work, after I have dipped into every book within arm's reach.

HAPPILY we have now an assortment of books ready to hand. This is due to Belinda's foresight. On the day of our arrival she led me upstairs to my bed-working room, and showed me, with glee, two oak bookcases affixed to the wall, her present to me, the work of the village carpenter. I opened at random one of the six cases of books (still unpacked: the library is not yet quite weather-tight) and, trembling, withdrew the volumes. A child dipping into a Lucky Tub could not have been more excited. Here are the names of a few of the books that now stand on the oak shelves: "The Life of Ruskin," by E. T. Cook; "Beautiful Flowers and How to Grow Them," by H. J. and W. P. Wright; "The Wisdom of Dickens"; "Artemus Ward: His Travels"; "The Mill on the Floss," by George Eliot; "Who's Who" for 1918; "The Flower of the Mind," by Alice Meynell; "The Greek Anthology"; a "Map of Kent"; "Lucian's Select Dialogues," and three shabby, discolored books purchased one day by willful Belinda from a secondhand shop where she had been buying andirons and a medieval toasting fork made of twisted wire. When I protested, she said, "But look at them. What beautiful printing! What a spacious page!" Two are companion volumes, "A Collection of Poems by Several Hands" (Minor Eighteenth Century Poets), published in 1766. When I read them I have immediately to wash my hands.

THE other volume is larger and dirtier. It is called "New Improvements of Planting and Gardening Both Philosophical and Practical," by Richard Bradley, Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, F. R. S. The publishing date is 1726. Belinda is continually reading this, and aloud, too. I do not check her because I am fearful lest she should ask where the companion volumes of Eighteenth Century Minor Poets are. This is a secret. On the first night at Island Farm I could not sleep because, it being an Elizabethan cottage, the floor of my bedroom runs up and down like a switchback. I had the happy idea of utilising the two volumes of Eighteenth Century Minor Poets to make the foot of my bed two inches higher. Since then I have slept beautifully. I rather like the idea of reclining heavily on these inferior eighteenth century poets.

BUT Prof. Richard Bradley's Gardening book does seem to be charming, with a right sense for words, and a naïveté that makes you want to love him. I cannot resist quoting part of his Dedication. It is so old-fashioned, and reminds us how humble authors once were. Here it is:

"To the Most High, Puissant, and Most Noble Prince Henry, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Kent, Earl of Harrold, Viscount Goodrich, Baron Lucas of Crudwell, &c., Lord-Steward of his Majesty's Household, Constable of Windsor Castle, and Lord Warden of Windsor Forest, Lord-Lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Bedford, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honorable Household Privy-Council, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter."

And yet I do not suppose that these honors will make Mr. Debs jealous.

IN THE morning (my dressing-gown thrown negligently over the foot of my bed to hide the ignominious position of the Minor Eighteenth Century Poets) we look from the window at the robins who make use of our apple tree as if it were their own. There is quite a colony of them. One morning the snow came. There were no robins. I said to Belinda, "Where do they go in this cruel weather?" Now Belinda has not a great singing voice, anyhow, not as great as Clara Butt, but she does sing when no one is listening. In reply to my question she caroled—

The north wind doth blow,
And we shall have snow,
And what will the robin do then, poor thing?
He'll sit in the barn,
And keep himself warm
And hide his head under his wing, poor thing.

BEHOLD us after 4 p. m., the lamp lit, the log fire blazing, and occasionally smoking when the fierce wind roars down the capacious chimney—Belinda reading Professor Richard Bradley on "New Improvements in Planting and Gardening," chuckling and quoting; my Dark-Eyed Niece making up the House accounts, and telling me for the twentieth time, in answer to my inquiry, that she is much more interested in Figures and Farming than in Art and Letters; the Truffaux reading slowly word for word "Artemus Ward: His Travels," hoping that before bedtime she can honestly laugh once; and I postponing beginning my weekly "Bookman's Memories," because I am so engrossed in "If Winter Comes," by A. S. M. Hutchinson.

YES, I bought this book because I had read again and again in English Literary Columns that "If Winter Comes" is having a great success in America, almost as great a success as "Main Street." It is quite a remarkable book, this story of a good, odd man struggling against adversity, and winning in the end. The scene passes in an English village; small towns and villages, minutely and ruthlessly examined, are the mode of the moment. How clever it is! How quick and brilliant is the characterization, and the end how right, and happy, and courageous. I do not know if Mr. Hutchinson has read "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," but I fancy he must have admired that fine book. But the modern novel is rather exasperating. Its twists and turns; it quickness and its dartings are so different from, say, George Eliot.

WHEN I finished "If Winter Comes" late at night (not a word written) I took from the oak shelf "The Mill on The Floss" and read that unforgetable passage where Maggie Tulliver first meets and reads Thomas à Kempis. Mr. A. S. M. Hutchinson, like so many of his fellow novelists, is very clever, but what is it they miss, and what is it that George Eliot had in abundance? Is it grace? Is it humility? Is it a hunger and thirst after righteousness?

NEXT day I added two books to my Island Farm oak bookshelf library. They are "Trilby," by Du Maurier, and "Sentimental Tommy," by Barrie. They cost a shilling each. They were in a box outside an antique shop (Belinda's happy hunting ground) in a neighboring market town. I stood in the street and reread how Mr. Ogilvy learned to write.

TO Straight Statements I have added:

"To be able to write! Through Mr. Ogilvy's life, save when he was about 21, this had seemed the great thing, and he ever approached the thought reverently, as if it were a maid of more than mortal purity. And it is, and because he knew this she let him see her face, which shall ever be hidden from those who look not for the soul, and to help him nearer to her came assistance in strange guise, the loss of loved ones, dolor unutterable; but still she was beyond his reach. Night by night, when the only light in the glen was the school-house lamp, of use at least as a landmark to solitary travelers—who miss it nowadays, for it burns no more—she hovered over him, nor did she deride his hopeless efforts, but rather, as she saw him go from black to gray and from gray to white in her service, were her luminous eyes sorrowful because she was not for him, and she bent impulsively toward him, so that one or twice in a long life he touched her fingers, and a heavenly spark was lit, for he had risen higher than himself, and that is literature."

(From "Sentimental Tommy." By J. M. Barrie.)

AMONG the New Books that I should like to read are:

"The Veil and Other Poems." By Walter de la Mare.

"Seeds of Time." By John Drinkwater.

"The Island of Youth." By Edward Shanks.

Because these three Minor Poets (it is useless for their friends to pretend that they are major) represent three moods of the day—Walter de la Mare, mystery; Drinkwater, earnestness; Edward Shanks, æstheticism. I hope to find one poem from each to include in my Anthology.

Q. R.

LIGHT TASKS DONE

Plum Pudding. Of divers Ingredients, Discreetly Blended & Seasoned. By Christopher Morley. And merrily embellished by Walter Jack Duncan. Printed at Garden City, New York, by Doubleday, Page & Co'y and are to be sold by All Worthy Booksellers, together with Other Works by the Same Author, thus modestly offered to your Attention. $1.75.

In one of the sketches here collected we are disarmed of our critical javelins by finding that most of them were written gayly enough under the pressure of the fact that "within the hour we have got to show up something in the neighborhood of 1100 words" to the managing editor, the city editor, the production manager, the foreman of the composing room, and all the others who apply the pressure to dilatory humorists on a daily paper. "With these keys," Christopher Morley exclaims, "—typewriter keys, of course,—we have got to unlock our heart, Milton, thou shouldst be living at this hour. Speaking of Milton, the damp that fell round his path (in Wordsworth's sonnet) was nothing to the damp that fell round our alert visages as we hastened to the Salamis station in that drench this morning." So it goes through "Adventures at Lunch Time," "Our Tricolor Tie," "Tadpoles," and "Dempsey vs. Carpentier." They are all of the same inconsequential sort, obviously tasks gayly done to pay for the coal for the little house and for the commutation tickets on the beloved little railroad.

Everybody is doing this kind of thing nowadays—Robert Lynd, A. P. Herbert, Don Marquis, A. A. Milne and Heywood Broun. Morley, it must be said, usually hits it off better than Robert Lynd, as exemplified in "The Pleasures of Ignorance," but certainly not so uniformly well as Max Beerbohm. When we think of the hundreds of college students who are being taught to do the same thing on these models, we need not fear that there will be any dearth of light essays for us to be asked to smile at through many years to come of daily journalism. Morley, therefore, is helping in various ways to continue the supply.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Die deutsche Revolution: Geschichte der Entstehung und ersten Arbeitsperiode der deutschen Republik. (The German Revolution. A History of the Beginnings and First Months of Activity of the German Republic.) By Eduard Bernstein. Berlin: Verlag für Gesellschaft und Erziehung. 20 marks.

I

By an effort of memory the political student can to some extent recapture the atmosphere of the war period, when to assert that Germany might after all throw off her allegiance to the House of Hohenzollern was to be considered in the allied camp as a dangerous optimist and outside as an eccentric and very daring prophet. But the unexpected happened in those momentous first days of November and the last republic any average political observer expected to see in Europe has continued its existence, if not in perfect tranquility, then at least with far greater calmness than one could possibly have prophesied, bearing in mind the apparent solidity and permanence of the régime which preceded it.

Every one who considers this will have his own theories in explanation. Some will point to the docility of the German people in political matters, their willingness to accept the ruling of any authority, provided only that that authority is strong enough and tricked out in not so strikingly different a garb from that of its predecessors. Others will emphasize the importance of the fact that, economically and in its fundamental relations to the great questions of private property and Capital and Labor the republican régime has proved little more advanced than was the Monarchist government. There is a certain amount of truth in both explanations, but, whatever the reasons, it is one of the most remarkable facts in contemporary European politics that the king question in Germany has become so academic, a subject which, apart from a "Putsch" or two, irresponsibly begun and rapidly over, is only exciting from the point of view of party debates.

All this, however, must not be taken to imply that the Revolution as an event has been disregarded by German political and other writers. The various eye-witnesses, journalists and others, have written on every imaginable phase of the Revolution and the compliestions which followed it; several well-known German novelists and playwrights, basing their work, no reader can in the most important cases have any doubt, on actual observation, have given what we may call an imaginative view of the Revolution and its causes. In addition to all this mass of rather ephemeral writing there have been memoirs of leading actors in the great drama, there have been official German Government publications as interesting as the memoirs and as thrilling as the novels.

II

Undoubtedly the most important official German Government publication in this category is the "White Book" issued in 1919 on the events which led up to the armistice. The documents published in this collection, records of cabinet meetings, private consultations between the political parties and the government, memoranda and notes from General Ludendorff and the German General Staff—all these may be held to have succeeded in destroying the legend assiduously spread by General Ludendorff and the militarists that it was the break-down on the "home front" which brought about the collapse of the armies. It is easy to see how this assertion, made by General Ludendorff in his memoirs and elaborated in numerous propagandist pamphlets issued in his interest during the first few months of the new republic's existence, might have been made the basis for a dangerous campaign against the government, and it was fortunate for the latter that they were able to prove, out of Ludendorff's own mouth, that he had lost the war before there was any real sign of revolution in Germany. Additional material on the point was provided also in Scheidemann's volume of recollections, "Der Zusammenbruch" ("The Collapse").

On the actual course of the Revolution, once it had begun, the most useful first-hand document is the account given in his volume, "Von Kiel bis Kapp," by Gustav Noske, the famous and ruthless Minister for War in the second government of the Republic and the Governor of Kiel after the mutiny of November 3, 1918. Official material on the same subject was also given in a pamphlet by the Majority Socialist journalist, Friedrich Stampfer. The course of the Revolution in South Germany can be traced in the published speeches and articles of Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian revolutionary leader; on the Spartacist side, from a mass of pamphlets of no great importance, may be singled out the letters of Rosa Luxemburg. A certain amount of all this was used in the first self-styled history of the German Revolution, that of Dr. Ferdinand Runkel. But this appeared when comparatively little material was available, before Noske and Scheidemann, for example, had published their records. The bare list of dates and events, with relevant extracts from the German press, is contained in the special German Revolution number of the well-known German work of reference, the "Deutsche Geschichts-Kalendar," while, to complete this documentation or suggestion for a bibliography not yet compiled, mention should be made of the two most important German Revolution novels. These are the "Rotes Meer" of the noted German woman-novelist, Clara Viebig, and the "Ninth of November" of Bernhard Kellermann. Both of them give a vivid account of German internal conditions in the last ten or eleven months of the war and during the Revolution, and the historian who does not despise the aid of fiction will find both books of some service.

III

What had not been done until the veteran German Social Democratic writer, Dr. Eduard Bernstein, undertook the task in the recent work under review, was to attempt to coördinate all the most important material—and out of it all to draw a connected, authentic, unbiased history of the German Revolution from its origins to the settling down of the new régime to a more or less uninterrupted career. Perhaps Dr. Bernstein's history does not quite deserve all three adjectives we have employed. He seems now and then to be writing as an upholder of the Majority Social Democratic point of view against the Communists and followers of Liebknecht, more anxious to score debating points against the Extreme Left than to present a complete picture of the Revolution and its sequel. But on the whole the blemish is slight, and so far as we have been able to test the relevant chapters, it has not led to any distortion of fact. The book may therefore fairly claim to be the first connected history of the German Revolution with any pretension to authority and completeness.

Apart from a justifiable request that he should be allowed to take for granted a certain familiarity with the causes of the division between the German Majority and Minority Social Democracy, Dr. Bernstein does not assume much knowledge of his readers. He first gives two welcome chapters in which are discussed the remoter origins of the Revolution. The principal predisposing cause Dr. Bernstein inclines to discover in the systematic German Government propaganda among its own people throughout the war. By this a feeling of false and unwholesome optimism was generated—Dr. Bernstein gives a useful collection of official communiques to prove his point—so that when the facts of the inevitable disaster could no longer be concealed the resulting despair was far greater than would have been the case if the truth had invariably been told. The first step in the Revolution, we are feminded, was taken by the sailors, who ran up the flag of mutiny because of the report that a fresh naval attack was to be made, although they and every one else knew that this was to be a mere gambler's throw without the smallest chance of success. In a word, the war was known to be lost already, and the fighting men did not see why the logical consequences should not be drawn from the fact. It was only when the rulers of Germany appeared unwilling to accept the situation that revolt occurred.

IV

When once the spark had been thrown, however, then all the tinder, accumulated for years, took fire, causing a conflagration which spread over the whole country. On October 21, the government, headed by Prince Max von Baden, set free Karl Liebknecht, who with Rosa Luxemburg formed—Dr. Bernstein positively asserts, largely with assistance from Russia—a center of powerful pacificist and revolutionary propaganda. In October, too, the Bavarian revolutionary journalist Kurt Eisner, was also released, with a similar result. In Prussia and in Bavaria, the two states which determine the policy of the rest of the empire, two centers of revolutionary propaganda were created, whose influence was to grow and become more and more a deciding factor after the evident collapse on the western front and President Wilson's refusal to treat with the Hohenzollern régime or with any government not truly representative of the German people. It was because the need for an armistice ultimately became much more pressing—from the point of view of both internal and foreign policy—than consideration for the dynasty, that the Republic had to come.

An interesting point is why—if so much was contributed by the Independents to prepare for the proclamation of the Republic—control passed so soon into the hands of their rivals, the government-supporting war-credit granting, contemptuously named "sozialpatriotisch" group of the Majority Social Democrats. The reason, it seems, lies in the fact that, although the Independents, in view of the desperation of the German people, possessed sufficient driving force to push the majority much farther to the Left than it would otherwise have gone, they had too few men of real intellectual ability to make their hold of the political machine permanent, too little sure following in the country to make their rule general. The Majority were careful to offset their war record—in which they were as much tarnished in the eyes of the "proletariat" as at least one "bourgeois" party, the Radicals—by assiduous appeals to the effect that any party more extreme than themselves would meet with the disapproval of the Entente and precipitate the disaster of starvation and possible invasion, which it was hoped the armistice would avoid. And when this appeal to fear was backed up with the eminent political ability of such cool, experienced men as Eduard David, Scheidemann, Ebert, Otto Landsberg, the result was not in doubt—the Opportunist Majority secured a half-share in the revolutionary government and eventually much more than half-control. Certain extremist formulae, borrowed from the Bolshevist Revolution were, it is true, tolerated, lip-service paid to workers' and soldiers' councils, but these were either quietly dropped or later modified by the National Assembly into something harmless from the point of view of ordinary bourgeois society.

V

It was not without reason that from the first the idea of a National Assembly was strongly opposed by the extremists. Even the Independents, who were far from being Spartacists, made it a condition of their entry into the first provisional government that all power should reside in the Soldiers' and Workers' Councils and that the question of a Constituent Assembly should not be raised until "the conditions brought about by the Revolution had been consolidated." The issue speedily resolved itself into Workers' and Soldiers Councils versus National Assembly, and the words were the battle-cry in the first severe trial the Republic had to pass through. Not that, as a whole, the councils stood by any means far to the Left. Dr. Bernstein devotes a very detailed chapter to their first Berlin congress of December 16, 1918, and shows how their moderate attitude strengthened the hands of the People's Commissaries. This was not at all what the Spartacists expected or wanted, and an active propaganda developed, its first important outcome being the sailors' revolt of Christmas, 1918, which the government sternly suppressed, so preparing the way for the severance once more of Majority and Independents. The extremist hero of the revolt, Barth, gave the two chief members of the Council of People's Commissaries, Haase and Dittmann, a wholly biased account of the affair, and at the end of the year there was simply a purely Majority Socialist government in power, the principal addition, in place of Haase and his colleague being the redoubtable Noske. The first event after this shuffle was the Communist rebellion of January, 1919, which had its origin in the dismissal of the extremist Berlin police president, Emil Eichhorn, and the intrigues of Karl Liebknecht. Bernstein devotes his longest chapter to this rising and as he was at that time still a member of the Independent group—with whom he had associated himself during the war on questions of war policy—he is in a position to give a full and impartial account. His pages of description of the leadership of Noske, of the famous fight for the "Vorwärts" building, is most vivid and deserves to be read, especially by all whom the subsequent comparatively peaceful course of the government may delude into thinking that the Moderate Democratic republic now established was easily preserved. It was only by the sharpest means, and there were terrible and shameful accompanying circumstances, that the republic was saved, the Revolution prevented from taking the same course as the Russian, and the way made clear for the summoning of the National Assembly. Dr. Bernstein gives a useful account of the regrouping and renaming of the political parties which preceded this event—Radical Party to German Democratic, National Liberals to German People's Party (the party of Hugo Stinnes), Conservatives to German National Party, Center to Christian Democratic People's Party—and ends his history with a summary of the Constituent Assembly élections. It is the natural point at which to break off. There were troubles in store, chief among them, of course, the Kapp "Putsch" and the Communist reaction in the Rhineland. Until the convocation of the National Assembly, however, the whole question of Germany's future form of government had been in doubt. Once it met the republic had set its foot on the evolutionary rather than the revolutionary path; in a word, in spite of the fall of the monarchy, it had not broken with the parliamentary and constitutional usages and traditions of western Europe. For this vital first period in the history of the German Republic, Dr. Bernstein's is the best guidebook which has so far appeared.

OF LOFTY PURPOSE

Ulstermen. A Play in Three Acts. By Arnold Marsh. Dublin and London: Maunsel and Roberts, Ltd. 2s.

In a note at the end of his play Mr. Arnold Marsh tells us that both the personages and the plot are imaginary, but that both might well have existed. The first statement one believes, but the second one must beg leave to doubt. That the men of Ulster have strongly marked national idiosyncrasies, and that they pursue their ends with a peculiar strenuousness and determination, the facts of history prove. Nevertheless, it is hard to credit the crude Machiavellianism of Sir Jonathan Todhunter, who combats nationalism by suborning a Sinn Fein paper to promulgate its doctrines with such exaggerated violence as will scare the Unionists into a stouter resistance. At any rate the character is not artistically convincing; nor, indeed, are those which surround it. They are all puppets and the wires that work them are twisted by too patent a bias.

Mr. Arhold Marsh has little skill in stagecraft. There is a good deal of talk in his play which does not materially help its development, and the moments of crisis are handled in a slurred and hasty manner. "The Ulstermen" would hardly be very effective on the stage.

But one can admire Mr. Marsh's sincerity. It is obvious that he earnestly desires a good solution for the problems of Ireland, and that this play is the fruit of that desire. Probably his mistakes both in art and in temper are due to youth and inexperience, and he will no doubt learn in time that the most effective propaganda does not come from violent partisanship but from ability to see the point of view of those from whom one differs and yet to maintain the opinions which one honestly believes to be right and salutary. When Mr. Marsh has arrived at this larger vision, and has observed his fellow men with a little more exactitude, he may be expected to write far better plays than "The Ulstermen." For it is clear that he has the will to do so. One may be sure, at all events, that whatever comes from his hand will be marked by sincerity and lofty purpose.

TWO DRAMATISTS

Clemence Dane and Frynn Tennyson Jesse

It is only rarely that London theater goers have an opportunity of treating the work of women dramatists with any degree of seriousness. The incompetent and inartistic plays for which certain popular women authors unhesitatingly accept responsibility seem to be getting as plentiful as are novels of worth by women novelists. But for the serious drama we have long been obliged to depend on men. It is with genuine pleasure, therefore, that the English theater-going public has lately welcomed the work of two young women already known in the literary world, Clemence Dane and Frynn Tennyson Jesse.

It is true, of course, that the plays of Miss Jesse have hitherto been produced in collaboration. But "Billeted," which ran a few years back very successfully, and "The Hotel Mouse," lately seen in the West End, reveal a dramatic power that sooner or later will have its own free expression. That power is to be seen at its best so far in Miss Jesse's novels, for it has been as a story writer that she has gained the high regard of the critics. "The Milky Way," her first book, full of youth and irresponsible spirit, made an instant hit, while "Secret Bread" struck a dep and tragic note in fine contrast. A volume of short tales, "Beggars on Horseback," "The Happy Bride," (poems), and "The White Riband," which has just been published as "a ballet in words," complete the list of her achievements to the present.

Miss Jesse is the grandniece of the poet Tennyson. She came to London in youth from her Cornish home, undergoing a severe struggle for literary recognition, and finally astonishing every one by her vivid descriptions of personal adventure as a world-traveler. In the European war she was the last woman to leave Antwerp before the German bombardment and occupation. Her record in this regard is certainly unique, especially when compared with the homelier though none the less interesting career of the other of our two dramatists, Miss Clemence Dane.

Everybody remembers "Eliza Comes to Stay," the delightful comedy which made such a success a few years back at a London theater. But there could be none among its audiences to foresee that a young woman acting in one of the more modest rôles was soon to loom very largely on her own account in the mind of the playgoer. Not even Miss Dane, herself—a different name, by the way, appeared on the playsheet of "Eliza"—had at that time much thought of writing "A Bill of Divorcement," the wonderfully successful drama produced last March and still one of London's chief attractions. Even less did she imagine that with a play on Shakespeare she was to raise a storm of controversy around the name of our greatest genius even bigger than that which Mr. Frank Harris stirred up 25 years ago in the Saturday Review.

On Miss Dane's birth certificate appears the name "Winifred Ashton," and it was as Miss Ashton that, while following the teaching profession, she first began to exhibit her artistic versatility. Not only did she take up a stage career; the amusing, Beardsley-like poster for "Eliza Comes to Stay" was her invention also. Then came her first novel, "Regiment of Women," in which her scholastic experiences are amply drawn upon.

"Regiment of Women" had a grim undernote. The book was hailed by literary circles as the effort of a new Charlotte Brontë, and indeed Miss Dane has much in common with her great little predecessor. But "First the Blade," her next story, caused a surprise. It is, frankly, sentimental—"for that reason," Miss Dane explains, laughingly, "I like it myself more than any other of my works—have you read Hugh Walpole's 'The Young Enchanted'? It is so different from 'Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traill' and his other earlier books, and every one is saying how disappointingly sentimental. But you'll know what I think of it if you keep in mind how I regard 'First the Blade.'"

A year ago "Legend" was published—a tour-de-force, and technically the best novel of the three. With that story of a vanished authoress and how glamour surrounded her memory in a single night, an important place for Miss Dane among young English novelists was easily assured. But her enthusiasm for other worlds of endeavor prevented her from resting on her laurels. She began simultaneously to experiment in two new directions.

Already she had done good service in social and political life, principally as an outcome of the extension of the suffrage to women. In "The Bill of Divorcement" she presented a hypothetical example of the logic of widening facilities for divorce. And "Will Shakespeare," written in blank verse, has now revealed her as a poet.

Miss Dane's versatility has had further illustration in a dramatization of "Legend" shortly to be staged in London. "I am well content to go on writing novels," she said a couple of years ago. But today she is not at all content. Her enthusiasm to attempt more and more is one of the most charming attributes of her youthfulness. Her happiness in her work is another.

FOR REVIEWERS

The Craft of Fiction. By Percy Lubbock. London: Jonathan Cape. 9s. net. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

Mr. Percy Lubbock's patient exposure of the foundations and the framework of several acknowledged masterpieces of fiction will be best appreciated by readers whose business or whose pleasure it is to estimate the value of contemporary novels, that is, by reviewers and critics. Not even this comparatively small public will unanimously assent to his conclusions, though the majority will find their dormant literary conscience uncomfortably disturbed by Mr. Lubbock's implicit attack upon their method of criticism or its even more commendable absence. "There is nothing more," he tells us, "that can usefully be said about a novel until we have fastened upon the question of its making and explored it to some purpose. In all our talk about novels we are hampered and held up by our unfamiliarity with what is called their technical aspect, and that is consequently the aspect to confront."

Mr. Lubbock sets himself, therefore, to confront their technical aspect in severe and complete isolation, sitting down quietly with his sextant and his measuring tape in front of the imposing masses of "War and Peace," "Madame Bovary," "Vanity Fair," "Esmond," "Eugénie Grandet" and "The Ambassadors." Refusing to be dazzled by their beauty or their grandeur, he persistently measures and dissects the structure of the books in order to lay bare the essential subject and to consider the method selected by the author for its presentation. There are, we learn, only two ways for a self-respecting writer to construct a novel. He may exhibit his subject pictorially or dramatically. The "old immemorial, unguarded, unsuspicious way of telling a story, where the author entertains the reader," is completely discredited. He must show his characters in action, and if the theme of his book is not truly dramatic he can still gain many of the advantages of the dramatic form by using for its exhibition the eyes and the consciousness of one of the persons involved in the tale. This was the mechanism used with increasing frequency and precision by Henry James, the most heroic experimenter in technique who has written for the English language.

For this genius Mr. Lubbock reserves his finest allegiance. He has, indeed, been playing Huxley to Henry James's Darwin, and, after extracting the doctrinal ore which lay buried in the series of Prefaces to the Tales and Novels, he has worked it into a form which should find more general understanding and acceptance. This is not to depreciate the great value of Mr. Lubbock's original work. His book contains some of the closest critical thinking hitherto accomplished in this field, and no one coming after him will be able to afford to neglect his important contribution to our comprehension of great literature.

A SPLENDID TEXTBOOK

A History of European and American Sculpture from the Early Christian Period to the Present Day. By Chandler Rathfon Post. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 2 vols. $15.

Accustomed as we are to thinking of textbooks as plain, businesslike volumes, we may look upon this work of Professor Post as surprisingly splendid, with its more than 200 excellent illustrations and its 600 pages of quickly moving text, spread before us on good paper within good bindings. It is too heavy a work for the average student to carry about in a Boston bag, or even for the student at home to read conveniently in an easy chair; but as a work of reference for all who would like to appreciate sculpture more, it is a valuable survey.

Dipping into it at random to see something of its manner and proportions, we find that some four pages and two illustrations, "The Kiss" and "Bust of Henri Rochefort," constitute the treatment of Rodin, that a very short paragraph at the end is given to Brancusi, and a still shorter one to Jacob Epstein, and that some fourteen pages are given to Nicola d'Apulia, his son, and his followers in Italy in the thirteenth century. Of course, better known sculptors are given more space; but those necessary to a balanced, though rapid, survey are all considered. In fact the whole work is well arranged, if we understand its aim, to show how sculpture in the Christian era has had its flights and then settled down, only to spring up again with new freedom from old limitations.

The history of all these main flights and settlings Professor Post has tried to give as impartially as he could, with room sometimes for only a sentence or two for a man whose whole experience was a struggle to do something vital. Fragmentary and flitting as parts of the work seem, it will serve its purpose if it gives to the one beginning the study of sculpture a general, though necessarily imperfect, background, and at the same time arouses genuine interest in special periods and special sculptors. It is a book to take up with enthusiasm, even though one may lay it down with a certain dismay at the size of the field thus opened to one's delight.

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THE HOME FORUM

Nickquenum, Winsnow!

From John Alden's land, in early days, a footpath led out along the shore, over Stony Brook, by Duck's Hill, to Careswell, the "great lot" granted to Edward Winslow. The lot is now the town of Marshfield, made famous by Daniel Webster and by generations of notable Winslows.

The Pilgrim Winslow was Plymouth's favorite representative in foreign affairs, whether in dealing with the Dutch, or with the Indians, or with the English in London. His friendships were curiously varied and fortunate; he was admired and trusted by such forceful men as Roger Williams, Massasoit, and Oliver Cromwell—a vigorous trio. When he went plying back and forth on his diplomatic voyages between Plymouth and England, his duties varied from the responsibility of convoying twenty hogsheads of beaver to the old country and bringing back three heifers and a bull to the new, to defending the judicial policy of his friends in Boston, and writing such sprightly tracts as "Hypocrisie Unmasked" and "New England's Salamander Discovered." Oliver Cromwell appointed him Commissioner to go to Hispaniola and Jamaica, and to confer at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, on a question involving Denmark's seizure of English ships after the treaty of peace. The Commissioners were given a certain time to come to a decision; and if they could not agree by the day appointed, they were to be "shut up in a chamber, without fire, candles, meat, or drink, or any other refreshment, until they should agree." Cromwell believed in international agreements speedily arrived at.

On Winslow's land today stands the Winslow house, built on the old foundation by Isaac Winslow in 1699. This famous homestead, which a few years ago was going to wrack and ruin through sheer old age, has been restored as nearly as possible to its original state of comfort and dignity by the Winslow Associates, furnished throughout with a rare collection of antique furniture, and opened to the many visitors who come that way on their route to Plymouth. As you wander through the rooms, you find the place a perfect study in early building; every detail has been carefully preserved, from the "spatter-painted beams" in the kitchen and the old fireback in the parlor, to the fine wood finish of the "Parlor Bedroom." You gain a notion of the interesting way in which the restoration was managed, when you learn that thirty-four coats of paint had to be removed from the woodwork of the entrance hallway, and that four fireplaces had to be taken out of the huge dining-room fireplace to bring it back to its original condition.

It is very fitting that this house, on the land of the most internationally minded man of the early colony, should be cordial to visitors now. Old houses make friends easily. They are like people who have known our grandfathers—able on that account to make us feel at home. And when an ancient house bears the name of one of the Pilgrim Fathers, it plays homestead to the whole United States.

The Winslow mansion, with its great trees and its own broad hearths, has not grown bleak in its old age, or even austere. There is an Indian word preserved for us by Governor Winslow's friend, Roger Williams, that might serve as a motto for this house. "Nickquenum," says Roger Williams, "I am going home, is a solemn word with them; and no man will offer any hinderance to him, who after some absence is going to visit his family, and useth this word Nickquenum." As we go up the flagstone pathway and lift the Marshfield knocker, we can easily imagine that generations of famous Winslows, returning to their ancestral estate, must have approached this house somewhat in the spirit of that word used by their grandfather's friends, the Indians: "Nickquenum, Winsnow!" which is to say, "O Winslow—I am going home."—"Pilgrim Trails," by Frances Lester Warner.

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"Afternoon Sun," by John F. Carlson

Photograph by Peter Juley, New York

So We Find Lincoln

To be a clerk in the grocery store was to be as deeply engrossed in political thought as to a member of the legislature. In fact the road from the store led straight thither. So we find Lincoln issuing in March 1832 an address to the people of Sangamon County, in which he offers himself as candidate for the next General Assembly, and if elected promises to carry out very important radical changes. It sounds very much like recapitulation of the arguments around the stove in the store. The fertile district of Sangamon County needed better means of communication. "A railroad would be serviceable, but too costly, probably two hundred and ninety thousand dollars. A much cheaper plan, and almost as good, was to make the Sangamon River navigable. Lincoln stood, therefore, he said, for the improvement of the Sangamon River, knowing from experience that it could be made navigable "for at least one-half of all common years." Did he not last year, in the month of March, build a flat-boat and take her out successfully in the course of the spring? And since that time he had been concerned in the mill at New Salem. He knew the river could be made navigable. At present there was too much drifted timber in it. His plan was to change the course of the river entirely, build a dam, and send it over the prairie land, where it would not only meet no timber at all, "but its length would be shortened by half to the neighbouring city, Beardstown." Surely that would be cheaper than building railroads. There were also other needs which this young Solon thought necessary to the welfare of the community; for instance, a law fixing the limits of usury, which, in the case of necessity, could be evaded, which showed he had the true Westerner's conception of his wealth, which, if it could not be turned into immediate cash, nevertheless was of such promise that great jugglings could be done with it. Also he favoured the spread of education, and that subject, though not presuming to dictate any plan or system respecting it, he considered after all the most important subject of all before the community. On the whole, not bad sentiments for a youth of twenty-two, and to be able to put, unschooled in letters as he was, this last sentence, "But if the good people in their wisdom shall see fit to keep me in the background, I have been too familiar with disappointments to be very much chagrined," showed a feeling for phrases which does not come from the study of Kirkland's Grammar alone. The young pioneer was finding himself.—"Abraham Lincoln," Rose Strunsky.

Carlson as an Artist of Winter

We are becoming very well acquainted with the winter king; we come upon him so often in the various galleries, and are conscious that his stern, uncompromising reign is a favourite theme of the year's seasons. It is exceedingly interesting to follow the artist's treatment of winter—as various as the artists are different one from another. These artists are dealing with light, and never is light so fickle as when it plays about the snowdrifts and through the stripped trees. . . .

. . . Over and over again Mr. John F. Carlson takes us to the woods to show us how the snow lodges on the trees, always on the north side, and how the hollows are filled to overflowing and how the sun is seeking out every snow patch as a fit place for his dance. Not long since it was my joy to see a dozen or more of these woodland scenes at the Macbeth Gallery, New York City. I felt . . . again I was exploring every nook and corner of the old woods at the home farm. . . . Although Mr. Carlson is a native of Kalmor Län, Sweden, he is a true American in his woodland scenes.—"American Pictures and Their Painters," Lorinda Munson Bryant.

Haymaking

Only the scent of woodbine and hay new-mown
Travelled the road. In the field sloping down,
Park-like, to where its willows showed the brook,
Haymakers rested. The tosser lay forsook
Out in the sun; and the long wagon stood
Without its team, it seemed it never would
Move from the shadow of that single yew.
The team, as still, until their task was due,
Beside the laborers enjoyed the shade
That three squat oaks mid-field together made
Upon a circle of grass and weed uncut,
And on the hollow, once a chalk-pit, but
Now brimmed with nut and elder-flower so clean,
That men leaned on their rakes, about to begin,
But still. And all were silent.

—Edward Thomas.

Round About a Kerry Country House

"The harbor of Kilmakilloge forms a branch of the Kenmare river, from three to four miles deep, and pierced on both sides by long creeks, divided by wooded promontories. On the largest of these, some ninety acres in extent, the house had been placed. Two acres had been cleared to make a garden. Four or five more formed a broad valley under a bridge which, with the water behind, showed clear and distinct in the moonlight. All round us rose the wall of mountains, the broken outline being the more striking, because at night the surface details are lost and only the large forms are visible. The sky line on three sides was from two to three miles distant. On the fourth side, towards the mouth of the harbor, it was more remote; but here, too, the rim of mountains continued to the eye unbroken. The ocean was shut off by the huge backbone of hills which stretches from Macgillicuddy's Reeks to the Atlantic. To all appearance Derreen was cut off from the world as effectually as the valley of Rasselas; and, but for the intrusion of the postman, made evident by my friend's inquiries as to the last division and the white-bait dinner, but for the croquet wires I stumbled over on the lawn, we might have seemed divided as utterly from all connection with the world and its concerns. We wandered through the woods and along the walks which followed the shore. The wind was gone; the last breath of it had brought the yacht to her moorings. The water was like a sheet of pale gold, lighted in the shadows by phosphorescent flashes. . . . Far off we heard the cries of the fishermen . . . a heron or two flew screaming out of some large trees beside the boathouse, resentful at the intrusion on their night's rest; and from overhead came a rush of wings and the long wild whistle of the curlew. . . .

"A glance out of the window in the morning showed that I had not overrated the general charm of the situation. The colors were unlike those of any mountain scenery to which I was accustomed elsewhere. The temperature is many degrees higher than that of the Scotch highlands. The Gulf Stream impinges full upon the mouths of its long bays. Every tide carries the flood of warm water forty miles inland. . . . Thus the mountains have a greenness altogether peculiar, stretches of grass as rich as water-meadows reaching between the crags and precipices to the very summits. The rock, chiefly old Red Sandstone, is purple. The heather, of which there are enormous masses, is in many places waist deep.

"The sky was cloudless, and catching the chance of performing my morning's ablutions in salt water, I slipped into the few indispensable garments, and hurried down to the front door. My host's youngest boy, a brown-cheeked creature of six who was playing with the dogs on the steps, undertook to pilot me to the bathing-place, a move not wholly disinterested on his part, as the banks on either side of the walks were covered with wild strawberries and whortleberries. Away we went through the woods again, among the gnarled and moss-clothed trunks of oaks hundreds of years old, and between huge boulders draped with ferns and London pride, which here grows luxuriantly wild. The walk ended at a jutting promontory of rock, where steps had been cut, leading to the water at a soft spot where a dike of slate had pierced a fault in the sandstone. The water itself was stainless as the Atlantic. I jumped in carefully, expecting to touch the bottom, yet I could scarcely reach it by diving. . . . Our friend the seal . . . seemed disposed to join me. A shiny black head popped up from under the surface thirty yards off, and looked me over to see if I were one of his relations; but after a careful scrutiny he disliked the looks of me, dropped under, and disappeared."—"Short Studies on Great Subjects," by James Anthony Froude.

Cromwell and Rights of the People

. . . two of Bedford's agents appear at the window, followed by the other laborers, who have returned with them.

First Agent: Is this Mr. Oliver Cromwell's?

Cromwell: It is.

Mrs. Cromwell: The door is along there, to the right.

Cromwell: It's no matter, mother. What do you want?

First Agent: To see Mr. Cromwell.

Cromwell: You are speaking to him.

Second Agent: May we come in?

Cromwell: Why, yes.

They do so. The laborers gather round the window again. They follow the coming argument with close personal concern.

Second Agent: May we speak with you alone?

Cromwell: These are all my friends. I have nothing to say that I would not have them hear.

First Agent: It is discretion for your sake.

Cromwell: I do not desire your interest. What have you to say?

Second Agent: It is said that you will oppose the proclamation to-morrow.

Cromwell: Assuredly.

Second Agent: They have earned the rights to be proclaimed to-morrow.

Cromwell: By whose will?

First Agent: By the king's.

Cromwell: These rights of pasture belong to the people. It is within no man's powers to take them away.

Second Agent: The king decrees it.

Cromwell: I know not how that may be. I know that these rights are the people's, above any earl whatsoever. The king is to defend our rights, not to destroy them.

First Agent: This is plain treason.

Cromwell: It is plain sense.

Second Agent: What will you do?

Cromwell: To-morrow you will proclaim these rights from the people to my lord of Bedford. To-morrow I shall tell the people that I alone, if needs be, will oppose it. I will fight it from court to court. I will make these rights my rights—as they are. These people of Ely shall speak through me. They shall pay me a groat a year for each head of cattle they graze, and they shall enjoy every foot of the land as I have a word or a pound left for resistance.

Second Agent: You are very arrogant, Mr. Cromwell. There are lessons to be learnt.

Cromwell: Aye, there are lessons. I do not speak to you, but to your master—to the king himself if it comes to that. You may tell him all that I have said. We folk of Ely will use our own commons, and let the Earl of Bedford keep within his own palings. There are lessons, say you. This is Mr. John Hampden. Will you speak to him of lessons? Mr. Hampden's ship money will be a king's lesson, I tell you.—"Olive Cromwell," by John Drinkwater.

Spring

Again the bloom, the northward flight,
The fount freed at its silver height,
And down the deep woods to the lowest
The fragrant shadows scarred with light. . . .

—Louise Imogen Guiney.

Works

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The present period in the world's history is recognized as an essentially practical one. In every field of endeavor the insistent demand is for results. And whatever the need, better, quicker, and more practical methods are being sought and acquired. The mail coach has been displaced by the railroad, and it, in turn, by the airplane. The messenger of yesterday is superseded by the telegraph, the telephone, and the radiograph. Present-day thought is demanding greater and greater freedom, through practical working methods, everywhere. In consequence, at no time more than during the past fifty years have greater strides been made in the field of discovery and invention. The fetters of limitation that bound humanity yesterday can no longer impede its progress. Traditions and superstitions are being cast off as unsound and useless. The cry is for results, on every side.

It is little wonder, therefore, when the old medical methods have failed, that humanity, tired and discouraged, should be ready to turn in another direction for relief and deliverance. Medical practice, with all of its changes during the four thousand years of its history, is still an admitted failure in its claim as an exact science. Its methods generally accepted fifty years ago, would be universally conceded to be gross malpractice by the medical fraternity of today. With all of what is regarded as advancement in its practice, the list of so-called incurable diseases grows no smaller. And it is right here that Christian Science offers hope and encouragement.

And because of the practical bent of the general thought of the present time, those failing to secure the help desired in the old way find themselves fully prepared to give a trial to Christian Science, many times only as a last resort. And it is solely because of its remarkable success in the face of the sternest ridicule, that its beneficiaries are to be found in all quarters of the world, and that it has enjoyed such phenomenal growth. Now, today, as at the time of its discovery by Mary Baker Eddy in the year 1866, not only does Christian Science wish, but firmly demands, that it be judged solely by its works. It stands squarely on the declaration of the Apostle James, in his general epistle, where he writes: "Yea, a man may say, Thou hast faith, and I have works: shew me thy faith without thy works, and I will shew thee my faith by my works, . . . But wilt thou know, O vain man, that faith without works is dead?"

The discovery of Christian Science is in no way to be considered as something originating with Mrs. Eddy, for this was never claimed by her. On the contrary, she has repeatedly pointed out that it is but the reestablishment of the healing method of Christ Jesus, after being lost to human apprehension for many centuries. For she herself said, referring to the organization of the church in the Manual of The Mother Church (p. 17): "At a meeting of the Christian Scientist Association, April 19, 1879, on motion of Mrs. Eddy, it was voted,—To organize a church designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing." The fundamental truths that gave Mrs. Eddy her inspiration, and the foundation of her understanding of Jesus' work, were all gleaned from the Bible. The healing that she experienced came directly through the spiritual light that dawned upon her, in an hour of great need, when her condition was said to be hopeless from a medical standpoint, as a result of an accident. Turning to the record of the healing of the man sick of the palsy, according to Matthew, three days after the accident, she suddenly arose from her bed completely healed of her ailment. Seeing that the truth that healed the multitudes during the ministry of Christ Jesus was available and as operative now as then, she lost no time in consecrating her life to discovering the method underlying this truth or law. "For three years after my discovery," she writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 109), "I sought the solution of this problem of Mind-healing, searched the Scriptures and read little else, kept aloof from society, and devoted time and energies to discovering a positive rule. The search was sweet, calm, and buoyant with hope, not selfish nor depressing. I knew the Principle of all harmonious Mind-action to be God, and that cures were produced in primitive Christian healing by holy, uplifting faith; but I must know the Science of this healing, and I won my way to absolute conclusions through divine revelation, reason, and demonstration. The revelation of Truth in the understanding came to me gradually and apparently through divine power." It will, therefore, be seen that the very basis of Mrs. Eddy's teaching is found to be in the practical works following the discovery. First, Mrs. Eddy experienced the healing in her own case, then she discovered the underlying rule, applied it successfully in many instances, healing all manner of diseases, and finally gave the benefit of her discovery to the world. The efficacy of this new-old method had been proved, not through theory but in actual practice, in the work of healing and redemption that has gone on ever since.

Mrs. Eddy has repeatedly emphasized the fact that the operation of Christian Science is not in the least related to, or associated with, any other system, and is solely the fruitage following a scientific understanding of divine Principle, wholly divorced from every effort of the human mind or will, as has been so often charged. This Christ, Truth is joyously manifest in every case of healing, and even the slightest knowledge of this infinite law has in many instances brought the surcease and the deliverance which neither the old prayers nor the old methods of medical theories had accomplished.

Christian Science treatment is prayer, but not in the sense of petitioning employed of old. It is rather the prayer of spiritual understanding. It is this realization of the omnipresence, omnipotence, and omniscience of infinite Love or Mind that is again making the lame to walk, the blind to see, and the deaf to hear. It is the spiritual apprehension of the completeness and perfection of spiritual creation, the emanation of the one divine Spirit or Principle, that constitutes the work of Christian Science. For, today as in the days of its earlier ministry, Christian Science again declares that if for no other reason it must be accepted for the very works' sake. For remember the promise, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do: because I go unto my Father."

And Yet a Rose Is Fairer Far

The jessamine shows like a star;
The lilies sway like sceptres dim;
Fair clematis from near and far
Sets forth its wayward tangled whim;
Curved meadowsweet blooms rich and dim;—
And yet a rose is fairer far.

The jessamine is odorous; so
Maid-lilies are, and clematis;
And where tall meadowsweet-flowers grow
A rare and subtle perfume is;—
What can there be more choice than these?—
A rose when it doth bud and blow.

—Christina Rossetti.

All True Work

All true work is sacred; in all true Work, were it but true hand-labor, there is something of divineness.

—Carlyle.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

King Coal as a War Lord

IF THE people of the United States must indeed prepare to go through the protracted annoyances and hardships of another great coal strike, the prospect is pitiful. So good an authority as Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, sees nothing better for it than that. A nation-wide strike of the miners of bituminous coal, to take place about April 1, now seems to him inevitable. "The stage is set for a strike," he significantly declares, after having had several conferences with the leaders of the miners' unions. What this means is, of course, that both the miners and the operators have entrenched themselves for a struggle, and mean to fight. They are proceeding on the animus of a will to fight, rather than that of a will to harmonize differences. Each side would doubtless profess itself ready to undertake a harmonization, but each is handicapped by a firm belief that the other does not mean to yield one iota on any consideration whatever. Thus the situation appears to be predisposed to a deadlock.

The expectation of a strike is based primarily on the knowledge that the term of the scale of wages on which the miners are now working will expire on March 31. The miners wish to have the present scale continued as the working basis. The operators hold that such an arrangement would be impossible. They say that wages must be considerably reduced, on pain of making it necessary for them to suspend operation of the mines. Wages in the non-union mine fields have already been cut down, they say, imposing a competitive inequality on the union mines that is too great for them to bear. The miners, on the other hand, assert that even the present rate of payment gives them an inadequate return, in view of the many weeks of the year during which they work on a part-time basis. Probably these conditions are to some extent the aftermath of the war. In war time the bituminous coal fields are credited with having produced 15,000,000 tons a week, whereas it is estimated that the normal bituminous consumption is only about 7,000,000 tons a week. Thus it is made to appear that the industry is now somewhat oversupplied with labor, and a reason is provided for part-time operation. Yet after all, the actual conditions surrounding the work will not afford the real explanation of the strike, if it comes. If there be a strike, it will come because each side sets itself to oppose the other, instead of maintaining a willingness to meet the other half way. And both sides are charging one another with an arbitrary purpose.

Now all this looks bad. Nothing in the least hopeful emerges out of it anywhere. One might even imagine that the contending forces, through their leaders, were actually comporting themselves with a purpose to give the future the darkest possible aspect, as if to make trouble loom so large now, when the actual date fixed for its descent is still some distance ahead, that the seriousness of its menace may start a preventive movement from which one or other of the contending parties may perhaps enjoy a benefit. It is easy to believe that there is something akin to the spreading of a public alarm in the strike talk that is now finding a place in the newspapers. Mr. Hoover may be an unwitting instrument of it. Undoubtedly the trend of current discussion is to alarm the public, and if that is in any sense a design of the coal interests, or either of them, it suggests that they are not averse to creating what is known as a "scare" over the coal situation for the sake of using it in their own private game of bluff.

In the face of such possibilities, it is not by any means reassuring to be told that the Administration at Washington is taking no present steps to meet the situation. The strikes of the recent past have done all that might be deemed necessary to instruct the country concerning the predominant interest of the public in all labor disturbances of the sort. No comment has more frequently or more generally been made concerning such disturbances, of late, than the comment that private differences of the employed and the employing classes should not be allowed to force a settlement by depriving the public of necessary service or commodities. All the more surprising, then, is any intimation that the government is taking nothing more than a passive interest in the developments. If the government does not represent the public interest in this matter, nobody represents it. If the government remains passive, or discloses itself as powerless, while the contending forces of coal come to grips and threaten a hold-up of the country's industries, then the government will have proved itself false to its trust. It has good reason for proceeding actively to forestall trouble over the supply of coal. It should do something more than start investigations and print voluminous reports. There has been plenty of that sort of activity already. It should take advantage of the knowledge available from the investigations and reports that are already complete. It should deal with the coal situation comprehensively; nothing can really be accomplished by undertaking to handle its difficulties locally, or piecemeal. The bituminous and anthracite situations should be considered together as one problem. They are both involved in the fuel supply which makes the United States a going concern. In connection with both of them the railroads should be brought under special inspection, and the exact relationship and effect of current freight charges for coal should be studied and made a basis for corrective action. The government should not allow itself to be beaten about the bush in this matter by either operators or miners. It will be, so long as it depends upon the moves of these private interests to bring harmony to their industry, or is limited by their view of its technical divisions. As the matter stands, both of the contending factors in coal production are frankly looking for trouble. They do not now contemplate amicable cooperation, any more than they have contemplated anything of that sort for years past. They are practically committed to the notion that industrial war will get them more of the things that they covet than can be attained through industrial peace. The reiterated statements of both sides, in a considerable period of years, have indicated that war is their chosen and preferred policy, and this not wholly for what they may advantage solely from one another but also for what war enables them to exact or extort from a long-suffering public.

Government should show itself to be in truth the government in this situation. It should regulate the supply of the basic natural resources to the public, and if the indirect method proves unduly difficult there are feasible ways, and authority, for handling the matter directly. The Administration should recognize its responsibility. It can have peace and plenty in the coal industry, and with justice, if it will dare to deal with the situation comprehensively and constructively.

French Finance Again

THE manifesto recently issued by the French Socialists, in regard to the national financial situation, is a document which will reward careful study, and deserves a wide publicity. For over three years now, it has been the policy of successive finance ministers to postpone the day of reckoning, so far as the financial condition of the country was concerned, clearly with the hope that a large indemnity installment from Germany would enable them to present the problem and its solution to the nation at one and the same time. The process of juggling with the budget, or dividing it into three parts, an ordinary budget, an extraordinary budget, and a special budget, meeting only the liabilities under the first, and leaving the liabilities under the other two to be met "in the future," has been persisted in from one ministry to another. From time to time, this policy has been a point of attack by many French statesmen, public men, and public bodies of all kinds, and one of the latest and most effective of these protests is, undoubtedly, that which has just been launched by the French Socialists.

The manifesto insists, at the outset, that the budget of 1922 is "a model of artificial equilibrium." With welcome clarity and frankness, it points out that, even on the ordinary budget, there is an admitted deficit of 2,500,000,000 francs, and proceeds to show that this deficit does not represent anything like the real deficit, which may be expected to reach at least 4,000,000,000 francs.

This would seem to be bad enough, yet the manifesto goes on to indicate that the Finance Minister, in arranging to meet the deficit by the emission of Treasury bonds, has neglected to include the interest on these bonds as a charge on the coming year; and that, while the actual receipts from ordinary taxation can be placed at 19,000,000,000 francs, the public debt alone, next year, will call for the expenditure of 15,000,000,000 francs. Neither is this all, for the French Finance Minister is, apparently, entirely ignoring what is called the political debt. This debt now stands at 35,000,000,000 francs, a sum which must be doubled to obtain the present value of paper francs. Indeed, the manifesto declares that if the interest on this debt were paid, the whole sum raised in taxation would be barely sufficient to meet the interest on French indebtedness, both domestic and foreign.

It is, however, on the question of France's dependence on the German indemnity for its financial salvation that the manifesto is of peculiar value. For it shows quite clearly that, whilst the whole fiscal system of France has been "built upon the bluff that Germany would pay," France is being called upon to meet herself payments due from Germany at the rate of something like 60,000,000 francs a year.

Now such criticisms as these, without the advancement of some definite plan for meeting the situation, would be peculiarly futile, if it were not for the fact that the great necessity of France, at the present time, is that she should be brought to face the situation fairly and squarely. Those who have really made any study of the matter recognize that, although France is dangerously weak from a purely financial point of view, she is, from an economic point of view, potentially stronger than ever before. If the "will-o'-the-wisp" of the German indemnity could be finally extinguished, and the French people, whether statesman, business man, artisan or peasant, could be induced to "get to work" without it, the financial rehabilitation of France would only be a matter of time, and of a comparatively short time. "A great comprehensive conference," declared a recent writer in this paper, "which will search the basis of cooperative action is long overdue." Such would seem to be, indeed, a just summing up of the whole matter.

The Farm Hand and Geneva Conference

ANYONE who attempts to estimate the work done at the Labor conferences, at Geneva, by actual results is likely to form a very unjust estimate of the achievement of these conferences. In the early stages of international effort, a great deal of foundation work has to be done. The one half of the world has to learn how the other half lives. In other words, delegates have to learn of conditions in each other's countries before it is possible to agree upon any general policy. This is particularly the case in regard to agriculture. Agriculture is far and away the oldest industry in the world, and each country has its own traditions and its own methods. It is true that during recent years, modern methods have been spreading rapidly throughout the world, finding agriculturists willing to adopt them often in the most unexpected places. Still the fact remains that the agricultural community is amongst the most conservative of all communities, and that side by side with the modern method is to be found the "method of all the ages." At one side of the Pyrenees, today, will be found, perhaps, the tractor at work, and at the other side the wooden plow, much as it was used 2000 years ago.

In these circumstances, the progress actually made by the Third International Labor Conference, at Geneva, in its dealings with the problems of agricultural labor, must be held to be extremely satisfactory. It is true that the conference restricted itself to adopting the "recommendations" drafted by the Labor Bureau and approved by the preparatory commission, but such recommendations are regarded as definitely placing the questions so approved in line for final adoption.

Perhaps the most interesting point arising out of the discussion was that raised by the delegate from India, who very justly pointed out that in the cases of wholly illiterate people, technical instruction in agriculture would be of little avail unless it were accompanied by some form of elementary education. It is, of course, a question which at once presents itself, and some hint of what is likely to develop from it was given by the Serbian delegate, who urged that the instruction afforded to agricultural laborers should not be confined to technical subjects but should embrace general culture. This proposal by the Serbian delegate was negatived as being outside the pale of the question by the chairman, Lord Burnham, but it is highly significant that the point made by the Indian delegate was not placed in the same category, but was left over for the consideration of the next conference. What form the vocational training of agriculturists is likely to take, it would be difficult to say. It will, in all probability, vary greatly from country to country. For the moment, as has been already indicated, the great point gained is the fact that the nations represented at the Geneva conference almost unanimously approved a proposal to raise the status and add to the comfort and culture of the farm hand and the agriculturist generally throughout the world. Such an achievement is by no means a small one.

Buenos Aires for the Olympics

PARIS is the city that is just now most in the thoughts of the athletes who concern themselves with the Olympic Games. Paris is to be the scene of the next great meeting, which is to take place in 1924, and already there is speculation as to how much the proposed new stadium in the Parc des Princes is likely to contribute toward making the forthcoming gathering the largest since the modern series of these games was begun at Athens in 1896. But behind Paris, in the thoughts of some of the young men who look forward to these games, is another city, Buenos Aires. It is being put forward as a desirable place for the meeting next after the one at Paris. That will be the meeting of 1928. By that time, so the proponents of Buenos Aires argue, it will be high time for South America to figure as the scene of one of the Olympic gatherings, and if any city in South America is to have the honor, Buenos Aires would seem to deserve early consideration.

South America has had altogether too little recognition in connection with international activities, those of sports as well as many others. Often it has seemed as if northern countries, both those of Europe and those of America, hardly remembered the existence of the many great countries below the Isthmus of Panama. Too often the northern life has mapped its course as if the northern life were all. But meanwhile the southern life has been developing in its own way. Largely out of touch with northern interests, it has nevertheless gone on serenely expanding interests of its own. Among others, those of sport have undergone a tremendous expansion in the last two or three decades. As the southern domains have emerged from their pioneering era, and urban populations have become large and rather closely concentrated, the incentive to engage in sports has increased, and likewise the opportunities. An increasing exchange of students, between South American countries and the countries of the Northern Hemisphere, has had the effect of stimulating a southern interest in the same sports that are most generally followed in the north. Where once the southern interest was largely concentrated in the race track, it has in recent decades been broadening to include tennis and football, and a variety of field and track contests. Not a little of this new trend may be said to be due to the expansion of Y. M. C. A. activities in South America. As the association has established its typical centers in various South American cities, it has carried its program of athletics along with it. Not only has it stimulated interest in athletic matters in the districts around these centers, but it has instigated inter-regional games or tournaments. Something very closely similar to a baseball league was at one time in operation under the auspices of the various Y. M. C. A. groups, and the association has played an important part, apparently, in developing contestants in the track and field classes. So it is not surprising to find that a Y. M. C. A. man is to be active in representing South America in the official discussions of the future meeting place, with the purpose of having Buenos Aires chosen, if possible.

Such a choice would be worth while, for more than one reason. Buenos Aires is a wealthy city, and a proud one. It would no doubt rise to the occasion, as it has already risen more than once, to show a splendid hospitality to northern visitors. There would be ample facilities for entertaining all who would travel thither for the games, and a vast population that would take a vivid interest in them. The gathering would have an incalculable effect in developing a greater intimacy between South America and the northern world, and in promoting a better understanding of each by the other. More than all that, it would give a new stimulus to athletics in the countries below the equator, and an international interest would be built up in the only proper way, through a quickening of national interests.

Contemporary Translations

THE old question as to whether or not a translation can ever really convey the meaning of the original arises now afresh in connection with the numerous translations of Chinese poetry that are being made. A word in any language is never merely a definite thing with a strictly limited meaning. Especially is this the case with Chinese words, where the meaning depends upon intonations as well as connotations. Because of the picturesque quality of Chinese characters, the meaning may be enriched, moreover, by the form of the word as it appears to the eye. This is evident in the picture poems which Amy Lowell and Florence Ayscough have translated in the new volume called "Fir-Flower Tablets." On one page the Chinese characters as they appear on a hanging for the wall are reproduced in facsimile. In the introduction, the exact transliteration in English letters of the words of a typical line is given, with some indication of what they connote to the Chinese because of tradition, and with the poetical rendering by Miss Lowell. One looking at the photograph of the Chinese characters and then reading the language of Miss Lowell intended to give the same meaning may well be perplexed by the difference in impression which he gets from the two.

Contemporary translations from the Russian show this same difficulty. Among the best are Mrs. Constance Garnett's translations of Dostoevski and Chekhov; but anyone who will refer to a volume in Russian can see at a glance that the impression which a Russian gets from writing in his own language must be considerably different from that which anyone else would get from a translation of it. The question then arises whether literal renderings, such as those by Arthur Waley, of Chinese poetry, or even unpretentious translations such as those of the books of Blasco Ibáñez, may not be more effective than those which represent more literary quality in English. Of course, the answer is that the literary quality is what gives the true enjoyment to a reader. Though the exact impression of the original cannot be fully carried over from one language to another, the translator with real ability can produce what may amount to a new piece of literature, or at least a piece of writing with some freshly excellent qualities due to the translation.

In this connection it is interesting to compare several translations of the same piece of work. Take for instance the translation made by Wilfrid and Emilie Jackson of "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," by Anatole France, with the acting version made by Curtis Hidden Page. In one sense the former is the more literary, but the latter, using nearly always the short word in place of a longer one, seems more alive. A comparison of the two translations shows, at any rate, how impossible it is for one language to give completely the connotations of words in another. An illustration of this is to be found in the newly published translations of the plays of Edmond Rostand, by Henderson Daingerfield Norman. Consider two lines from "Cyrano of Bergerac."

> No breath of battle echoes in these notes.
> It is the galoubet that calls the goats!

To the English reader, these lines give a distinct effect of anticlimax after a long sentimental passage, largely because of the exigencies of the rhyme. Miss Lowell, by the way, in her translations from the Chinese, has not tried to convey any of the effect of the Chinese rhymes. From all these examples we see that translation is always a difficult problem, and that, although our understanding of the thinking of the world is being greatly broadened by translations today, nothing can take the place of the reading of any piece of literature in its original form, since the meaning of practically every word is colored by its form as it appears to both eye and ear.

Editorial Notes

LORD MILNER'S speech before the Classical Association in London has been widely commented upon, and in appreciative terms. Lord Milner expressed the strong hope that the old controversy between the humanities and physical science was a thing of the past. His hope is based on the presentation of the report by the committee appointed to inquire into the position of the classics in the English educational system. If the cause of the humanities has been saved, it is only just in the nick of time. There are schools in England which for centuries have been strongholds of the classics where now Greek, if taught at all, is taught to only one, two or three boys, and all because the humanities have been conceived as divorced from the spirit of modern research. There has been wanting that spirit which prompted Darwin to say, "Linnæus and Cuvier have been my two gods, but they were mere schoolboys to old Aristotle."

PROFESSOR BRANDER MATTHEWS, the genial American critic of the drama, says that the dramatic revival which began in Britain forty years ago has had its parallel in the United States. Even if no Barrie and no Pinero has yet appeared in America, he points to a score of accomplished playwrights whose promise is indisputable. No one, perhaps, will be prepared to dispute his statement seriously. There is a small but choice array of men who are endeavoring to attain that much-sought-for goal which John Drinkwater describes as the union of literature with the drama. But when Professor Matthews says that "forty years ago we imported our plays from England and France, and today we export more than we import," it seems that his statement needs qualification. Those who have the interests of American drama at heart will have realized that in the matter of quality of dramatic output, the plays which usually dominate Broadway are foreign ones. It may be that in the New York season of 1920-1921, as he claims, against the seventeen plays of British authorship and eighteen plays from other countries, or thirty-five alien plays in all, there were seventy by American playwrights. But the Broadway type of play has long been susceptible to improvement.

NECESSITY is driving the authorities of certain English districts to the study of underground rivers. It is said by those who should know that they flow continuously throughout England almost unknown and completely unused up to the present time. Some rivers, like the River Mole in Surrey, after flowing placidly through pleasant country scenes, suddenly dive into the ground and continue their subterranean way for a considerable distance before once again emerging into the light. The discovery of subterranean supplies of water waiting to be utilized would be welcomed by all those people, and their name was legion last summer in England, who had to buy their water by the bucketful.

ST. PAUL'S, in London, is beset by hordes of starlings, many thousands strong, who have taken possession of the outside of the cathedral, and refuse to be dislodged. They make a great hubbub in the morning, when they are discussing their plans for the day; then for several hours they disappear, but at night they return, and their shrill chatter may be heard long after darkness has set in. Starlings have before now invaded Kingsway and the Savoy, but the onslaught on St. Paul's may safely be termed the greatest thing of the kind known in London.